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NATION TOLD IT MUST WORK TO SAVE SOIL

Constant Cropping and Erosion Said to Be Ruining Farm Land

STATE AND FEDERAL CO-OPERATION URGED

Fuller Attention Is Demanded for Betterment of the Country Child

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—Federal and state coöperative bounties to preserve the fertility of the nation's soil and state bounties for the betterment of rural child life were keynote ideas voiced at the opening session of the American Country Life Association's thirteenth annual conference at the University of Wisconsin.

The one suggestion was advanced by Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois and president of the association, the other by Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor.

Both proposals touch closely upon the central theme of the conference embodying "standards of living."

Constant cropping and erosion are depleting America's farm lands at a dangerous rate, Mr. Lowden warned.

"The greatest agricultural nation in the world has given less thought to the preservation of its agriculture than any other nation of which I know," he said. "Isn't it time we made an inventory of our agricultural resources? Isn't it possible to make a survey of these millions of precious acres and to classify them according to the best usage to which they can be put?

Paying for Past Neglect

"If this had been done a half century ago we would not now be humiliated to find huge devastated areas in the Great Lakes region upon which the forests are entirely destroyed, lands that have reverted to the states, or which have been sold to deluded farmers only to be abandoned when their owners have been starved out."

It is only a question of time, he added, when the United States will be hard pressed to feed her teeming millions at a reasonable cost. "At a time when farm surpluses are often driving the price of farm products below the cost of production we are adding to those surpluses by robbing the soil."

America is just waking to the menace of erosion, Mr. Lowden said, while farmers are ignoring the fact that to preserve the soil some leguminous crop should be grown at least one year in three or four.

If such a survey as he proposed were completed, he said, and large areas now in cultivation should be devoted to forest crops, states could properly

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Oil Conference Has Members From 13 Nations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla. — An international dinner, given in honor of visiting delegates from 13 of the chief petroleum producing nations, was held Oct. 6 at the International Petroleum Exposition and Congress, now in session here.

Nations represented at the dinner were England, Venezuela, Germany, Mexico, Canada, China, Australia, Russia, Poland, Rumania, Colombia, Japan, Peru, France, Argentina, and the United States.

Among those who spoke at the dinner was Alfred Wirth, German capitalist, who extended Germany's thanks for American aid in developing the Rhineland oil fields. "Although there are many oil-bearing lands in Germany," he said, "my country has until recently been somewhat backward in developing its oil industry."

Dr. Wirth praised American petroleum methods as aids to the German industry. Dr. Carl Glinz of the University of Berlin also spoke on petroleum.

Manuel Zevada and J. C. Martinez, delegates from Mexico, announced the completion of Vol. 1 of a Spanish-English Glossary of Petroleum Terms. John W. Crey, head of the mineral section of the petroleum division, Department of Commerce, congratulated the two Mexicans on their work and pointed out the need of greater coöperation between North and South American oil men. He called the petroleum industry a force making for greater world coöperation.

C. C. McDermond, representative of the Venezuelan Government, spoke on the growing oil industry in Venezuela, centering around the prosperous Maracaibo district. He called Venezuela "the second oil producing country," ranking next to the United States in volume of production.

William G. Skelly of Tulsa, president of the oil exposition, delivered an address welcoming the delegates from abroad.

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French Honor Woman for Aiding Veterans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rochester, N. Y.

KINDNESS in rehabilitating French World War veterans by providing for them a retreat and refitting them for normal places in the world by craft instruction, has just brought the bestowal of the French Legion of Honor medal upon Mrs. Henry Alvah Strong, of Rochester, philanthropist and social scientist.

The presentation was made at the University of Rochester on Oct. 5 by Col. Yvos Picot, commander of the Legion, and Capt. Roger Brunschwig, who were commissioned by President Doumergue of France to present it to Mrs. Strong.

Loan of Silver to China Under Senate's Study

Pittman of Nevada Tells of Plan for Powers to Help in Pacification

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—Recommendation for an international loan of several hundred million ounces of silver to China is under consideration by the Senate Sub-Committee on Foreign Relations, it was revealed here Oct. 8, by Key Pittman of Nevada, its chairman.

The loan, he said, would be a means of stabilizing oriental trade and the pacification of China.

Addressing the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, he reported the tentative findings of the sub-committee, which has held hearings in Washington and principal Pacific coast cities on commercial relations with China. Testimony of bankers, manufacturers, exporters, importers and others familiar with the political and commercial history of China was heard.

"The committee is considering the recommendation, through its report to the Senate, of a plan to pacify China, finance the National Government, and place the 450,000,000 of Chinese people in the peaceful pursuits of industry rather than the destructive enterprise of war," Mr. Pittman said.

"Some constructive action is essential," the Nevada Senator declared, "because our exports to China, including wheat, lumber, automobiles and other manufactures, have fallen off over 50 per cent in the last seven or eight months.

Joint Lending Commission

"The plan anticipates the joint action of China, Great Britain, France, Japan, the United States and other interested governments. A silver pool would be organized by such governments, making available several hundred million ounces of silver to the Chinese National Government as and when needed for peaceful purposes as approved by a joint commission of such lending powers.

"The agreement would probably have to contain certain provisions that would bring the four dominant war lords of China, who now control vast armies and areas, into the national Government to participate in its administration; the advances of loans so made to be measured in ounces, and not in values and to be repaid, principal and interest, in ounces of silver.

"According to the testimony of witnesses qualified to express an opinion, such a plan would be agreeable to the National Government and four war lords and the people of China. The plan, in the opinion of such witnesses, would result in the immediate pacification of China, the establishment of control of the National Government over the whole of China, the opening up of the vast interior and the revivication of all industry.

"Such an accomplishment, so these witnesses testify, would increase our commerce with China tenfold, would consume almost immediately our entire surplus of wheat and would greatly reduce our surplus of lumber, automobiles and other manufactures.

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Gasoline Tax Plan Is Lauded as Best for Financing Roads

Reports at International Road Congress at Washington Cite Policy as Soundest for Maintaining Highways

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The gasoline tax, increasing in popularity the world over in the last 10 years, is proving one of the soundest methods of maintaining highways, according to reports of delegates from many nations made Oct. 8 at the Sixth International Road Congress in session here.

Financing was declared to be the chief difficulty of good roads by Alvan Macauley, president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, who opened a section meeting considering the problem.

"The advent of the motorcar brought problems of financing," he said, "and with the increased use of automotive vehicles throughout the world, these problems have increased. There still is no entire and complete agreement as to the best way of financing highways, but fortunately opinion is crystallizing as to the general theory involved."

Mr. Macauley expressed the hope that the delegates would come to a general agreement as to the essentials of sound financing that would go far toward settling the question for all time. "While we are in the habit of paying for some things in cash," he said, "we have also found it fair, in the case of large projects that are not only for our own use, but for the use of our descendants, of spreading the cost over a long time, even several decades."

The gasoline tax, instead of a high registration fee, has resulted in increasing the number of automobiles on the highways, Dr. Werner Feilchenfeld of the German delegation, declared.

"Large license fees," he said, "hamper the sale of automobiles. In my opinion, the gasoline tax will play an important rôle in the future of automotive travel."

Dr. Feilchenfeld spoke in favor of a proposal made by Col. A. B. Barber, director of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety that the congress go on record as favoring the fundamental that "user taxes should be applied exclusively for highway purposes." The proposal was also supported by statements from Seymour Williams, of the British Ministry of Transport, Edward J. Mehren, vice-president of the McGraw Hill

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HOOVER POINTS WAY TO NATION'S TRADE RECOVERY

Emphasizes Restoration of Confidence in Recent Series of Speeches

By RICHARD L. STROUT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Herbert Hoover is back in Washington after the most extended speaking tour since his inauguration. In four formal addresses before widely scattered audiences that reached important cross-sections of the nation he has made a careful and deliberate restatement of the Administration's aims and ideals.

In many respects they serve as corollaries to Mr. Hoover's campaign pledges. In other respects they point to the future goals of the Administration. In all four speeches Mr. Hoover had a warm reception, in Cleveland, Boston and the Carolinas, indicating that his own prestige still stands high whatever the popular reaction has been to the achievements of his party.

One note has run dominant through all his speeches, a deep confidence in the future of the American nation and the belief that the present industrial depression will be only temporary in character. Particularly to the American Bankers Association, in his first address at Cleveland, Oct. 2, Mr. Hoover stressed the belief that it only needs the restoration of confidence of the selling and buying public to bring business back to normal, and give America a leading place in world recovery.

A Land Self-Contained

Always inclined to base his talks on statistical background, Mr. Hoover showed how remarkably self-contained the United States is in its economics and pointed out that even if the country restored only its normal home consumption and held only the present reduced basis of exports, it would be upon a nearly normal business basis.

As before his later audience of the American Federation of Labor in Boston Oct. 6, Mr. Hoover in his talk to the bankers reverted to what apparently is his cardinal economic doctrine, that American high living standards will grow progressively higher provided that the benefits of technical improvements and mass production are divided among the workers in the form of better pay and shorter hours, and among the consumers in the form of cheaper prices.

Even in his fourth and final speech before the Carolina audience com-

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GANDHI FORCES BEGIN TO YIELD ON BOYCOTTING

Indian Cloth Proving Too Costly—Moderates Lack Political Leaders

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KARACHI, India—Adherents of the Indian National Congress are beginning to realize that their boycott campaign is running counter to economic laws.

In Karachi, for instance, according to George A. Thomas, Commissioner in Sind, Nationalist leaders have admitted the necessity of permitting foreign cloth to be sold for one week each month for the simple reason that homespun cloth is an uneconomic proposition for the masses.

Roy Chowdhury, member of the Bengal Legislative Council and distinguished trade union leader, altruistically interested in public welfare, points out that hand-loom cloth, that is being urged on Indians, works out 50 per cent more expensive than better cloth emanating from Manchester, and is even dearer than Japanese cloth, which is subject to import duty.

It is being appreciated more and more that the political future of India is essentially wrapped up within economic and social conditions, particularly as affecting the bulk of the people whose poverty demands assured work and cheap costs for the necessaries of life, both of which have been seriously disturbed by the boycott and civil disobedience policies.

When the Nationalists evolve a policy that will not disturb the orderly and simple life of Indians dwelling in remote villages there is likelihood of greater success attending political aims at present exciting the educated and politically active minority.

Meanwhile two things stand out in the present situation. First is the political efficiency of the National Congress; second, the inarticulateness of the other parties and masses who form a significant background against which all political and sociological problems are silhouetted.

The prominence the Nationalists have achieved has been greatly increased by extensive organization; and British observers contend that the congress movement would be much less prominent if other groups could find leaders capable of giving organization to the moderate elements.

Britain Selects Experts for Indian Round Table

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Names announced Oct. 8 of the British delegates to the impending round table conference here, which is to endeavor to find an agreed basis for a new constitution for India, show that the Government is putting in its most prominent men.

Ramsay MacDonald himself is to preside on decisive occasions. The Prime Minister is to have beside him Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, whose conciliatory attitude and good sense have proved a great asset to the present administration at Geneva.

His other colleagues include J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary, whose influence extends far beyond all limits of the Labor Party, he being looked upon as a sound administrator in all quarters of the House of Commons. Lord Sankey and Wedgwood Benn are notable for high offices they hold as Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State for India respectively.

Liberals have put in able men in the Marquess of Reading, distinguished lawyer who served with success as Viceroy of India, and the Marquess of Lothian, one of the most brilliant political students of his time. The remaining Liberal representatives are Sir Robert Hamilton, Chief Justice of British East Africa, and Isaac Foot, Solicitor, Plymouth.

The Conservative representatives are Earl Peel, former Secretary of State for India; Sir Samuel Hoare, former Secretary of State for Air; the Marquess of Zetland, historian, who was one time Governor of Bengal, and Oliver Stanley, barrister.

Disappointment is felt at the non-appearance of the names of leaders

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French Empire Gains 30,000 Acres Without Gunfire or Diplomatic Note

Aerial Survey Proves Old Maps of Martinique Need Rectifying

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The French Colonial Empire has been increased by about 30,000 acres without a single diplomatic note being exchanged or a shot being fired.

This unexpected accession came about when the call went forth for a large plaster relief map of Martinique, the little French island in the West Indies, which is sometimes called "The Pearl of the Antilles," to occupy a prominent position in the Martinique Pavilion at the International Colonial Exposition of 1931. The work was to be carried out with the greatest care and the map was expected to be true to a scale of 1-50,000. Consequently a new set of surveys by aerial photography was obtained to insure complete accuracy.

When the new charts were forthcoming to be scrutinised by M. Meunier, Geographer of the Minister for Colonies and M. Jarre, expert in photographic surveys, the officials discovered to their surprise that the area of the Island of Martinique was not 98,781 hectares, as has been believed, but

Bigger Than Expected

Map Indicates Position of Island of Martinique.

110,629 hectares. The new survey thus reveals an area larger than the former survey by 11,847 hectares, or about one-tenth of the total area of the island. Computed in acres, the increase in area is 29,274.

In the more remote parts of the Empire, certain areas have been insufficently surveyed, and it is regarded as by no means impossible that new charting of little-known districts will result in further alterations of the figures which have hitherto indicated the extent of the French domain.

BRAZIL TO MOVE FEDERAL FORCES AGAINST REBELS

Central Government Takes Action to Crush Revolt—Navy Remains Loyal

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—The Federal Government was swinging into full activity, Oct. 8, all of its resources to combat the revolutionary movements in northern and southern Brazil.

With the exception of the State of Rio Grande do Sul reports made public Oct. 8 said, the Federal Government should soon be in a position to dominate everywhere in the country.

Volunteer battalions for government service are being formed, especially in the State of Sao Paulo where regular troops and state police are being withdrawn for active service, their places being taken by reserves and volunteers.

Federal forces were reported to be making rapid progress in the State of Minas Geraes, taking over much territory, while federal planes have been dropping smoke bombs on various towns for the sake of the psychological effect on the population.

Railway traffic from Rio de Janeiro into Minas Geraes is being reëstablished slowly, one of the most difficult problems being the reconstruction of bridges blown up by the rebels.

The Government has taken over the Southern Minas Railway for the movement of troops and supplies.

The State of Goyaz in the central part of Brazil has notified President Washington Luis that complete order reigns there.

The Minister of Agriculture, working with city officials, has established prices for foodstuffs to prevent speculation. Rio de Janeiro is calm but little business is going on.

State of Bahia Reported to Have Joined Revolt

MONTEVIDEO, Uru. (AP)—Brazilian revolutionary sources claimed Oct. 8 that Bahia, third city of the Republic, and the state of that name, lying north of Rio de Janeiro, had joined the rebellion against the Central Government.

Col. Ataliva Osorio, commandant at Bahia, was said to have led the movement, the success of which was considered of great importance to the revolution, since, besides adding strength to the rebellion, it would facilitate the movement of troops south for an attack on Rio de Janeiro.

Frontier dispatches, Oct. 8, said that the vanguard of the insurgent army advancing toward Sao Paulo had crossed the border of the State of Parana into the State of Sao Paulo. A rebel communiqué said that 3000 insurgent soldiers had occupied Itarare, only 250 miles from Sao Paulo, and on the direct railway line to the south.

The troops, which are commanded by Gen. Miguel Costa, have just behind them a second contingent of 5000 insurgents, under Col. Souza Filho. This second body on Monday crossed the State of Santa Catharina into Parana, advancing northward.

Brazilian Navy Reported Loyal to the Government

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Units of the Brazilian navy Oct. 7 were reported steaming swiftly northward and southward along the coast to combat the rebellion which broke out in southern states last week, but now has spread to the regions north of the capital.

Part of the battle fleet is reported bound for the lower ports, while one unit is on the way to Pernambuco, far on the eastward tip of the South American continent.

Government spokesmen declared late Oct. 7 that the administration of President Washington Luis had the revolt well in hand.

Besides contending that the entire battle fleet will remain loyal, the Government asserts that soldiers of the regular army in the capital district,

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Labor and Capital Find Level Ground During Business Slump

Less Friction Than at Any Other Similar Period, Hurley Says, Shows Progress Made—To Act Against 'Yellow Dog' Contracts

Industry is steadily getting its feet on firmer ground, after surmounting the recent curtailment in operations with fewer conflicts between labor and management than in any great depression in the United States, Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, told delegates to the fiftieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Boston, Oct. 8.

"In former depressions," Mr. Hurley said, "industrial and social groups have been at odds, so that solution of mutual problems by workers and managers was complicated. The White House conferences brought industrial groups together, with a result that strikes, lockouts, and similar disturbances have been reduced to a minimum."

Col. Hanford MacNider, Minister to Canada, greeted the delegates as representing one of the basic economic links between the two English-speaking nations of North America.

"If all groups in the community were organized on an international basis with Canada as is your federation," Mr. MacNider said, "there would be no need for a Canadian Minister. I don't know that there is need for one as it is. The old conception of a Minister as one who lies abroad to protect his nation's interests finds utter refutation in Canada. These two neighbors know each other too well for lying to be effective, even if it were resorted to."

"Yellow dog contracts," whereby employees are required to promise abstention from union organization as a requirement of being given work, were described by John P. Frey, secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the federation, as the twin legal hurdle with injunctions facing organized labor.

Since the launching five years ago at the Atlantic City convention of the federation of a campaign to obtain legislation against these discriminatory contracts, Mr. Frey said Wisconsin has enacted a bill proposed by the federation to make these contracts illegal.

Progress through legal decisions in various parts of the country was reported by Mr. Frey, who said that the struggle to free workers from the unfair requirement imposed when they were especially in need of work is one of the basic legal points before the courts. The attitude in favor of such contracts of John J. Parker, proposed for the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court,

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WOMEN RE-ENACT COLONIAL SCENE AT QUILTING BEE

Arts of Dutch Village Days Revived at Exposition in New York City

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—In the very heart of the "gay white way" a little scene is being staged for this one week which recalls the days when the great city was a little Dutch village and one of the chief diversions for the ladies who lived in it was to spend an afternoon together with their needles.

The little scene is part of the pageant of the ninth annual exposition of Women's Arts and Industries where, tucked between the displays of women manufacturers and women bankers and women fliers, is an old-fashioned quilting frame around which gather each day contestants who are reviving the art of their great-grandmothers.

Some of them even have ransacked attics and trunks for the costumes of those old days which they are wearing and all of them are striving to prove the proficiency of the women of former times with their needles has not been lost by modern housewives in spite of factory-made garments, tin-can kitchens and delicatessen stores.

The quilting bee for which gold pieces and modern wool-filled quilts will be given as prizes is sponsored by the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs and the chairman is Mrs. Alice Palmer Mitchell, who nearly 60 years ago manufactured a quilt by machinery. A noted authority is acting as judge, Mrs. Ruth E. Finley, author of "Patchwork Quilts and the Women Who Made Them," who has loaned some of her own rare collection of old quilts to be shown at the exposition.

The city federation also is responsible for another interesting feature of the show, a meeting on behalf of the city's smoke nuisance, at which Miss Laura Cauble, chairman of the National Conference Board of Sanitation, appealed to women to report every smoking chimney they see, and Mrs. Walter S. Comly, chairman of the federation department of the American Home, pledged the coöpera-

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Canalization of Ohio River Carries Traffic Without Halt During Drought

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI, O.—The efficacy of the Ohio River federal canalization completed in October, 1929, at a cost of about $120,000,000, was thoroughly demonstrated during last summer's drought. Through this season transportation of commodities was never halted, according to Capt. Oscar F. Barrett, president of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, in his annual report to the association given here Oct. 7.

Tonnage carried on the Ohio during the first six months of 1930 was slightly in excess of the similar period in 1929, private funds have been liberally expended for barges and terminals, long-haul traffic has greatly increased, the association has effectively assisted groups urging the improvement of several tributaries, and the entire valley has grown more "river minded," reported Captain Barrett.

Returning here at this time to address the thirty-sixth annual banquet of the association, Joseph Ransdell, United States Senator from Louisiana, commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. It was in May, 1905, that he urged the Ohio Valley Improvement Association to take the lead in forming a nation-wide movement which resulted in organizing the congress.

In reviewing the achievements of the congress, the Senator stated that national appropriations for rivers and harbors since 1906 have been more than double the amount expended the 104 years prior to it.

In a discussion of standardization, Theodore Brent of New Orleans emphasized the need for a careful study of fundamental standards. Like a standard gauge on railroads, a standard channel depth is a prime essential to a unified harmonious development of inland waterways he held.

Promoting the completion of the Ohio River system and encouraging its greater use were the principal problems before the delegates.

VIRGINIA TO PLANT WASHINGTON TREE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The first memorial tree planted by a state to mark the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington in 1932 will be placed Oct. 18 in Capitol Square, at Richmond, the American Tree Association has announced. The date was set by Gov. John G. Pollard.

Governor Pollard requested the Wakefield National Memorial Association to take charge of the program, and Mrs. J. Allison Hodges, of Richmond, regent for Virginia, has invited Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, to make a short talk. Mrs. Harry Lee Rust is national president of the Wakefield Association, and on the advisory committee are Dr. Henry L. Smith, of Washington and Lee University, Dr. E. A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia, and Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, of William and Mary.

CITIZENS TO PAY FOR INQUIRY IN EWALD CASE

Grand Jury Prosecutor Volunteers Service of Self and Staff

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Virtual nullification of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's veto of the request for extended powers for the extraordinary grand jury investigating office buying and selling charges in connection with the appointment of George F. Ewald to the magistracy in 1927 is seen in the decision by Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General, on Oct. 7 to accept publicly subscribed funds to carry forward the inquiry.

Formal ratification of a campaign for public donations will be effected at a meeting Oct. 8 of the Citizens' Union, a nonpartisan organization, having a membership of 7000 and of which William Jay Schieffelin is chairman. Following this, the business of raising $20,000 essential to a continued investigation into judiciary scandals will be gotten under way. More than $6000 is already in hand, it was reported.

"The public feels—in fact it knows—that judgeships have been regularly bought and sold," a spokesman of the Citizens' Union said, "and we believe it resents political attempts to prevent charges of corruption from being established. The best time to get to the bottom of these charges is right now, before the culprits can cover up their activities. The approaching elections have nothing to do with it."

Hiram C. Todd, special prosecutor before the extraordinary grand jury, placed himself formally on record as volunteer worker. His special staff of legal and office assistants will cease to be state employees, but will work as private investigators in the pay of the Citizens' Union.

"We cannot take the money," Mr. Todd said, "but if the Citizens' Union desires to provide us with assistance, it will be accepted. It is the same as the Attorney-General accepting my services as a volunteer."

The expenses of the grand jury proper remain a county charge, for this body, under a ruling of Supreme Court Justice McCook, still has the right to investigate the buying and selling of judgeships if evidence indicates that such a "system" exists, notwithstanding the Governor's restrictions on the Attorney-General's authority.

There is a wide diversity of opinion here regarding the legality of public subsidization of the inquiry. One group holds that there is no statute or precedent for such a publicly financed investigation, whereas the other group, headed by Mr. Todd, holds that the ground upon which they are proceeding is legally unassailable.

Mr. Todd announced that he would proceed at once to present evidence on the appointment of Amedeo A. Bertini, General Sessions Judge, reports having reached the grand jury that he drew $100,000 from a bank account about the time he went on the bench. Governor Roosevelt has declined to make public his files on this appointment. Judge Bertini, however, has said he is ready to waive immunity and go before the grand jury when called.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENT VISIONED BY SCOT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—An Empire Parliament with representatives from England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Africa, Australia, New Zealand—and later, India, the chief duties of which would be to discuss big affairs of Empire; foreign policies, and the question of the abolition of war, is the vision of Thomas A. Buncle, representative of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Buncle is here with 38 business men, under the direction of James Yule, secretary of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, the party including representatives of many Scottish cities.

LEGIONNAIRES MOVE TO END COMMUNISM

Convention Urges Legislation to Wipe 'Red' Activities Out of U. S.

DETROIT IS CHOSEN FOR 1931 CONVENTION

Support Voted for Celebration of George Washington's Bicentenary

Legislation to end all Communistic activities in the United States was urged upon Congress by the American Legion in resolutions passed at the Oct. 8 session of its annual convention in Boston.

Detroit was selected by the delegates for the 1931 convention.

Another resolution indorsed the program for the observance of the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington in 1932 and urged that a copy of the Constitution of the United States be placed by Legion Posts in every school in the country.

The legislative committee of the Legion was authorized to draw up legislation for introduction in Congress to make certain the effective enforcement of the Immigration Restriction Act.

That the naturalization courts of the United States be reorganized so as to be more dignified and more impressive, rather than perfunctory as at present, was another recommendation adopted by the convention.

The convention also voted to ask Congress that any veteran in good standing, who may perforce find himself outside the United States, may by application be permitted to enter, extra quota.

The Legion passed a resolution of regret for "the disgraceful conduct of some rowdies and hoodlums who have no connection with the American Legion, but who are taking advantage of this occasion to masquerade as Legionnaires."

Distinguished Guests

Several distinguished guests were on the speaking program of the Oct. 8 session. These included Admiral William S. Benson, U. S. N., retired, Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans affairs at Washington; General Henri Gouraud, French World War hero; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Maj.-Gen. Sir William Hickie of Dublin, Ire.

General Gouraud spoke through an interpreter and, at the conclusion of his address presented to the Legion, through Maj. O. L. Bodenhamer, its national commander, a loving cup as a gift of the French republic. It was stipulated that the cup was to be put in competition between the various Legion departments in any sort of contest designated by the national body.

A moving appeal to the American Legion to mobilize in time of peace to defeat "the groups and cabals that are seeking to undermine our institutions, to warp our Constitution, to destroy our ideals, in order that they may control the Government for their own ends," was made by Admiral Benson.

End Disrespect for Law

Urging the members of the Legion to "study and eradicate the causes of crime, and to vindicate the laws," he declared that laxity on the part of both citizens and public officials were

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New State Party's Power in Germany Fast Dwindling

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The exodus of six of the 20 deputies of the new "State Party" has weakened the already narrow front supporting democracy, parliamentarism and republicanism in Germany. Germany now no longer possesses a liberal-minded Bourgeois Party willing to support the present régime.

The Social Democratic Party is now the only strong party upholding democratic parliamentary government. The Roman Catholics can no longer be depended upon. The 14 Democrats who now make up the rest of the State Party are too few to form a regular party faction in the Reichstag.

The breaking up of the "State Party" was caused by the exodus of those members who came from the "Young German Order," who, together with the Democrats, formed the new State Party for the purpose of establishing a Liberal Bourgeois Party as the center of all who supported democracy but did not want to join the Social Democrats.

The Frankfurter Zeitung writes that while the party may be shattered, the fundamental idea underlying it continues to live.

SCOUTS GIVE HOOVER FINE FISHING CREEL

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C. (AP)—Three boy Scouts of Troop 2, Gastonia, N. C., were joyous Oct. 7 when, just before President Hoover's special train pulled out of the station for Washington they gained permission to board the train to present Mr. Hoover with a new fishing creel.

The creel, prezented on behalf of the troop by R. R. Summerrow, scout master, had "Herbert Hoover" tooled in leather on the shoulder strap. The President, an ardent fishermen, accepted the gift with a smile and thanked the young donors profusely.

TARIFF POLICY GROWS IN FAVOR WITH BRITISH

Control of Foreign Trade Advocated by Sir Oswald Mosley

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Much significance is attached here to the fact that at the Labor Party conference at Llandudno on Oct. 7, Sir Oswald Mosley, who moved what was regarded as a protectionist resolution and was opposed by the executive, was defeated by only a comparatively small majority of votes, namely 1,251,000 to 1,046,000.

Sir Oswald's policy is the one over which he resigned in May 1930, when he was a member of Ramsay MacDonald's Cabinet. This policy would endeavor to reduce unemployment by controlling foreign trade.

There must be built up in Britain, Sir Oswald said, a higher civilization and this could not be done so long as the home market was exposed to price fluctuations, organized dumping and the competition of cheap labor exploited by capitalism in backward countries. Against those things they could employ a number of devices, beginning with import boards and licenses. With proper safeguards for workers also they could even view tariffs without prejudice. "It is no good shutting our eyes to the fact," Sir Oswald said, "that the policy I advocate is in direct conflict with the policy advocated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

Sir Oswald is a rising Labor leader whose views run parallel to those expressed in the semi-protectionist resolution adopted by the Trade Union Congress at Nottingham in September, 1930. Many signs point to the growing turnover of popular opinion here upon this point. On Oct. 8 that strong free trade journal, the Manchester Guardian, reported the formation of a nonparty economic group to press for "moderate all-round tariff on imports," with a view to raising revenue and enabling high wages to continue. A memorandum signed by 90 meat trades representatives issued Oct. 8 advocates a sliding scale of import duties. Under this scheme Empire meat would continue to be imported free, while foreign articles would be penalized to the extent of from one to three farthings per £1, according to the nature of the concessions made by the country of origin as regards the admission of British manufactured goods.

In this connection Parker J. Moloney, Australian Minister for Markets and Transports, referred here on Oct. 7 to the fact that Australia is now, next to India, the world's greatest buyer of British goods. "We cannot," he said, "continue to buy on this scale from Britain unless we are able to sell something to her."

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TAX ON GASOLINE LAUDED AS BEST AID TO HIGHWAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

Company and Carl O. Fritsch, vice-president of the German Automobile Club.

Lucien Lipman, chief engineer of bridges and roads of France, objected to the clause, suggesting that it be changed to read that the attention of public authorities be called to the fact that as much of the "user taxes" as possible should go for road purposes.

"I am convinced," he said, "that the French Government would not want to deprive the treasury of all resources received from the use of highways."

No audible votes were recorded against the adoption of the section which contained the clause when it was put to a vote, however.

Other methods of finance approved by the section included the granting of loans or subsidies by national governments to component parts of that government, use of general tax revenues and of bond issues.

Another section considering the results obtained by the use of cement for road paving under the leadership of Frank T. Sheets, chief engineer of Illinois, reached the following conclusions:

"Cement is becoming generally used as a paving material and has many inherent advantages. Cement concrete pavements and base courses are suited to heavy traffic. Where a large volume of steel-tired traffic is encountered, two-course concrete pavements where the upper layer is composed of very hard aggregates have been necessary and successful. Single course pavements have successfully carried maximum loads when the traffic was largely rubber tired. Thorough curing of concrete surfaces is essential. Maintenance of concrete surfaces, properly constructed, is relatively simple and reasonable in cost."

GANDHI FORCES BEGIN TO YIELD ON BOYCOTTING

(Continued from Page 1)

of the two opposition parties in the list, but it would be open to the conference to call Stanley Baldwin and David Lloyd George as witnesses. The same applies to Sir John Simon, whose recently issued report upon India contains a coördination scheme for a new constitution which is expected to form the main basis from which the conference's deliberations will start.

The Government of India, it announced Oct. 8, is sending Sir Malcolm Hailey and Sir Charles Innes, two distinguished Indian Governors; also Sir Arthur C. McWatters, Financial Secretary; Henry G. Haig, lately Home Secretary, and Leonard W. Reynolds, agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to attend the conference in a consultative capacity.

DOMINIONS JOIN IN CHORUS FOR TARIFF ACCORD

British Empire Free Trade Plan Gets Coup de Grace at Conference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A unanimous and insistent demand for extension of the system of Empire preference was voiced by all the dominion delegates at the plenary session of the Imperial conference on Oct. 8. At this momentous occasion Empire statesmen for the first time came to grips with the main subject of their agenda, namely, how to lift the British Commonwealth of Nations out of what J. H. Thomas, Dominion Secretary, described as the "economic blizzard" which is now sweeping the world.

First, R. B. Bennett (Canadian Prime Minister), then James H. Scullen, (Australian Prime Minister), N. C. Havenga, (South African Finance Minister) and George W. Forbes, (New Zealand Prime Minister), spoke forcefully on this text and later the Irish and Newfoundland spokesmen developed the same theme, though perhaps with a lesser degree of insistence. Mr. Bennett frankly declared that the primary concern of Canada today is "to sell its wheat profitably." He believed they would be nearer a solution of this problem if they could "establish a better market in Britain." He added that Canada would be willing to pay for this market "by giving a preference for British goods in the Canadian market."

He suggested 10 per cent as the basis of consideration for a concrete scheme of mutual tariff preferences and invited the delegates to meet again in Ottawa early next year as guests of the Canadian people to formulate a definite plan.

Mr. Scullin, on the other hand, while equally emphatic that Britain should extend the system preferences which at present, he said, covered only 12 per cent of Australia's exports, thought that as far as British exports to Australia were concerned, the manufacturers of the two countries should get together with a view to "making such allocations of the supply of Australia's requirements as should benefit both parties."

Urges Reciprocal Tariffs

Mr. Havenga asked for "extension of trade relations in the Commonwealth by agreements providing for reciprocal tariff benefits and of sufficient duration to ensure stability," while Mr. Forbes declared that a system of tariff preferences was "the most effective method of increasing inter-imperial trade. Mr. Forbes raised the debate to a high altruistic level when he declared that New Zealand had always given preference to British goods and would continue to do so. But New Zealand, he said, had "never looked for a quid pro quo from Britain, and she did not do so now." New Zealand had an "earnest desire" to help the United Kingdom to recover its former prosperity and its pre-eminent position commercially." He would, of course, welcome the extension of some measure of preference to empire produce, but in any case New Zealand "would not fail to take its full share in any arrangement to facilitate inter-imperial trade in years to come."

While pledging themselves to do their best to help British industry obtain a larger share of dominion markets, all the overseas speakers stressed the fact that they were not prepared to do away with existing protection for the local producer. In fact, so far as practical politics was concerned, the debate gave a coup de grâce to the agitation for "empire free trade," which had been carried on so vigorously for the past few months by Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermere.

Decries Empire Free Trade

Mr. Bennett declared bluntly that the proposals he put forward "should not be considered as a step toward empire free trade. In our opinion," he continued, "empire free trade is neither desirable nor possible" because the whole basis of Canada's policy is to stimulate the growth of domestic industries to the "point of development where they will be able, in fair competition with others beyond our Dominion, to offer the Canadian public products of like quality, and prices comparable to those prevailing in the larger markets of other countries."

Mr. Scullin was equally emphatic. "The policy of Australia, he declared, is first to encourage and support the Australian manufacturer, and secondly to secure to British industry a lion's share of the import trade of the commonwealth." He made it clear that British goods were only desired in what he called "secondary" industries, in regard to which the size of the Australian market does not yet justify the establishment of manufacturing plants.

Mr. Havenga similarly stressed the fact that the remedy for Mr. Thomas's "economic blizzard" "must be looked for in directions outside of free trade."

Mr. Forbes contented himself with remarking that New Zealand proposed to continue applying "reasonable measures for protection," although he held that it was a matter of indifference to New Zealand in what part of the Empire articles were manufactured so long as the industries were carried on efficiently and for the promotion of the common weal.

Silent on British Plan

In fact the only one of the principal speakers who abstained from the general chorus of condemnation was Mr. Thomas. The British representative, however, carefully refrained from advancing any concrete scheme merely hinting that the British Government "hoped to make its contribution." But the scheme which it is understood to favor, namely, that of import boards and bulk purchase, was severely criticized by Mr. Forbes. Such a scheme, Mr. Forbes said, would ultimately mean purchase, sale and distribution by the various empire governments. To limit the scheme primarily to the purchase of Empire goods would, in his opinion, require restriction and possibly prohibition of importation from foreign countries of a class of goods covered by the scheme. New Zealand's view was the averse to extension of state trading and of Government interference in commercial matters further than was necessary for the welfare of the people. Such a development was obviously the last thing all the dominions desired.

We must not, said Mr. Bennett, attempt "to exclude from Empire markets goods of other countries. We must have all of us markets without the Empire. And to make those markets sure and greater we must place no insuperable barrier in the road of reciprocal world trade."

Mr. Thomas declared: "No one will assume for a moment that we can cut ourselves entirely off from the rest of the world."

Dominions' Definite Offers

Altogether today's debate marked a notable departure from the vague generalities of previous gatherings. In place of pious hopes there were definite offers. Mr. Bennett not merely held out for Britain the prospect of permanent preference in the Canadian market but outlined a scheme whereby Empire ocean transport alone should be regarded as rightful carriers of Empire goods. He also developed a plan for immediately setting up a number of committees to deal with specific points. Let the basis of imperial preference be there and then approved, or rejected, and let the Empire decide once and for all "whether our welfare lies in closer economic union or whether it doesn't."

"I cannot believe that out of our deliberations there will not come an enduring scheme of coöperation based, if you will, upon self-interest, but destined to carry the Empire through all its parts into an era of commercial prosperity such as it has not heretofore known."

Mr. Scullin also brought forward an interesting scheme for the more intensive use of the settled areas of Australia. He invited British capital to help introduce improved methods of farming, and added that if there were an assured market for products, the intensified agricultural production would benefit through the new purchasing power of rural areas. "As the process goes on," he said, "it will become possible to revive land settlement and the absorption of British migrants."

NATIONALISTS IN CHINA PREDICT CIVIL WAR END

'Reds' Reported to Have Burned Cities in Kiangsi Province

SHANGHAI (AP)—Nationalistic circles on Oct. 8 asserted the capture of Chengchow by President Chiang Kai-shek from the rebel general, Feng Yu-hsiang and Feng's retreat to the area north of the Yellow River means a speedy end of the civil war and the beginning of an era of peace and rehabilitation.

Government reports asserted General Feng's Kuominchun (People's Army) had been broken by repeated Nationalist attacks, allowing President Chiang's forces to capture 40,000 rebels and large stores of arms and ammunition before the rebels had completed their hasty withdrawal northward.

Southern Kiangsi Province was being ravaged Oct. 8 by a Communist horde numbering 75,000.

Forty thousand Reds were reported to have captured and burned the important city of Kian and to have taken numerous smaller cities in the vicinity. The fate of the inhabitants was not determined.

Numerous British missionaries are active in the Kian area but no Americans are believed to be there.

Smaller numbers of well-armed Communists were within 10 miles of South Nanchang, increasing the tension in Nanchang, the provincial capital.

PEIPING, China (AP)—The Kuominchun spokesman here Oct. 8 said that despite the recent successes of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang's armies against the Nanking forces in Honan, General Feng had been obliged to evacuate to the northern bank of the Yellow River.

Independent reports stated that General Feng had abandoned Kaifeng in order to concentrate all of his force for a drive on Hankow but Gen. Yen Hsi-shan who had promised to hold Chengchow, had failed to support him and so General Feng had been forced to order a general retreat.

ANOTHER RUM RADIO SEIZED

HIGHLANDS, N. J. (AP)—Continuing their attacks on unlicensed radio stations believed to be operated by owners of rumrunning ships, Department of Justice agents Oct. 7 seized a sending set with a range of 2000 to 6000 miles. It was found in a small bedroom of a hotel. Four persons escaped.

Western Road Joins Big Supply Buyers

ANOTHER large consumer to join the ranks of heavy purchasers at this time is the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. This road has placed an order for about $2,000,000 worth of steel rails, according to a report from Denver, Colo.

The order involves 47,500 tons of rails. It was announced that these would be manufactured at Pueblo, bringing employment to several thousand steel workers.

LEGIONNAIRES MOVE TO END COMMUNISM

(Continued from Page 1)

the chief difficulties to be met. Were it not for this laxity, he said, "disrespect of law, and crime could not be so common and so immune from punishment as they are."

Admiral Benson also decried the tendency to concentate power in the Federal Government at the expense of the rights of the states. He told the veterans "you have now in time of peace both obligations and responsibilities as important and imperative as those you discharged in time of war."

Irish Leader Speaks

Major-General Hickie, president of the Irish division of the British Legion, brought to the Legion the greetings of his organization. The major portion of his address consisted of reminiscences of his war-time work with Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, then commander of the Twenty-sixth (Yankee) Division.

Mr. Hines outlined in a short address the work of the Veterans' Bureau in its endeavor to solve the knotty problems of compensation for veterans.

Maj. O. L. Bodenhamer, national commander, called the convention to order at 10 a. m. After the invocation and advancement of colors, the reading of reports of convention committees was begun.

After a ten-hour parade, unanimously acclaimed "the greatest the American Legion has ever had," and also the longest this reserved old city ever saw, the Legionnaires turned Boston into a carnival resembling celebrations on Armistice Day of 1918.

The evening of Oct. 7 was given over to reunions of the various regiments and groups. It was estimated that more than 75,000 attended reunion meetings, greeting once more the "buddies" with whom they served during the war. There was hardly an hotel, restaurant or club in the city that did not become the scene of at least one of these reunions, as old comradeships were renewed.

A colorful pageant of the States was the crowning feature of the States Dinner of the American Legion Auxiliary in Symphony Hall, on the night of Oct. 7. The picturesque cap and cape of the Auxiliary uniform were discarded for the more formal grace of evening gowns.

Each state had its own table, appropriately decorated, and pages, dressed in costumes representing every period in American History, went about distributing souvenirs. Maj. O. L. Bodenhamer, national Commander of the Legion, was the guest of Honor.

Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, was the principal speaker at the Chamber of Commerce breakfast to the Legion's distinguished guests Oct. 7. He urged the Legion to use its "great moral power" in the interests of justice—justice not only in world affairs, but also toward the President of the United States, who, he said, was in danger of being overwhelmed by an excess of duties, of party leaders, and of criticism.

The great aerial spectacle that thrilled the parade crowds Oct. 7 with war-time maneuvers of bombing planes and fast scouts, squadron movements and individual stunts, continued Oct. 8, with a parade over the city of 15 naval planes, and a demonstration of an autogyro plane.

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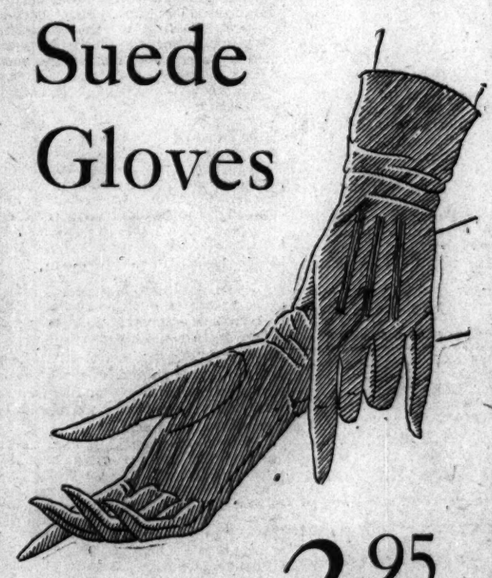
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FRENCH RADICALS EMBARRASSED BY REICH ELECTIONS

No Present Change Expected in Chief Political Alignments in France

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—On the eve of the congress of the Radical Party at Grenoble, Oct. 9 to Oct. 12, there appears to be no indication that the principal political alignments in France will undergo any important change.

Camille Chautemps, whose government, formed last February, lasted only one day, has drawn up resolutions for presentation to the congress which advocates the Radical Party's continuance in the policy it has been following under the André Tardieu régime, namely, a program of critical opposition to the Government in power along with readiness, in case of a ministerial crisis, to attempt to form a government in which the parties of the Left would hold the principal positions. Since there have been no important alterations in the political situation since M. Chautemps' unsuccessful attempt to form an enduring government last winter it is difficult to see how a Cabinet dominated by Radicals could meet with any greater success now.

The Radical Party finds itself, as formerly, on a difficult middle ground. To its right are the Left Center groups which ordinarily support the Tardieu Government based on the parties the Right but which can sometimes be enticed across the dividing line into the Radical camp.

Of greater importance to the Radical chieftains are their parliamentary neighbors on the Left, the Socialists. Together they present a formidable opposition to the Government but Radicals and Socialists find it anything but easy to agree on certain significant questions.

Knowing that the Radicals must have Socialist support if they are to figure largely in the political scheme of things Léon Blum, the Socialist leader, not infrequently makes demands of Radicals with which it is difficult for them to comply. Indeed their relations with the Socialists are perhaps the most important problem before the Radical Party today. The difficulty has at this inopportune moment been emphasized by the incident at Lyons, where Edouard Herriot, who is both Mayor of that city and the outstanding leader in the Radical Party, has had a skirmish with the Socialists over the otherwise insignificant question of the appointment of a secretary and succeeded in winning out by only one vote.

The general European situation is not such as to strengthen the position of the Radicals who claim to be the outstanding champions of international peace conciliation. The German elections and the Coblenz parade of the Steel Helmets have obliged even the Radicals to dwell upon the necessity of adequate means for national defense.

A special insurance law for whose adoption they claim principal credit is just getting started and meets with a great deal of criticism. The rural population for whose support they have been making a strong bid has been somewhat alienated from Liberal doctrines by the prospect of Soviet dumping on the French market.

In short, almost the only arrows in the Radical quiver which they can call exclusively their own are their traditional demands for free secular education and freedom from clericalism. They made some progress in the last session of Parliament toward extension of free state education and can probably be counted on to continue their march in this direction.

NATION WARNED ACTION NEEDED TO PRESERVE FARMS

(Continued from Page 1)

exempt such lands from taxation until the timber is cut.

Similarly, states might exempt from taxation all lands planted to leguminous crops while resting from their labors and if this were not enough inducement the Federal Government, he suggested, might in coöperation with the states, pay a reasonable bounty to owners of land withheld from cultivation.

There is reason to suspect, Mr. Lowden said, that in discussions of living standards, America has attached too much importance to mere physical goods, and men are asking whether the abundance that commercial and industrial centers have enjoyed has been altogether to their benefit, while it is possible, he ventured, that spiritual and intellectual values have found refuge in the countryside.

Too Much "Factoryizing" of Farm

Mr. Lowden anticipated a coming decentralization, reversing past processes, as a result of electrical distribution, which may work to the advantage of the farmer.

"We hear much these days of 'factoryizing' the farms," he said. "If it is meant by this to substitute for the family-sized farm a large area of land owned and operated by a large corporation given over to the production of one, or two, or three crops, I think the idea is neither practical nor desirable. Indeed, in this sense, we have already 'factoryized' the farms too much."

Discussing means by which the farmers' income may be increased, Mr. Lowden suggested the possibility of relief from land-tax burdens and maintained that if agriculture is to maintain its position relative to other industries, it must acquire the same measure of control over the prices of its product that other industries enjoy.

Miss Abbott launched into her discusion on the premise that in the past America has planned more in its programs for the urban child than for the rural cousin, and characterized present methods of handling rural child delinquency as expensive and unintelligent.

In cities, she pointed out, juvenile delinquents rarely are committed to institutions, while in the country districts, where there are no probation officers, commitment is the only available remedy. And at best, she maintained, an industrial school is a poor place for the removal of delinquency causes.

In the country, she added, dependent children frequently are taken from mothers well fitted to care for them and committed to institutions at state expense, just to save counties a few dollars. She urged the merits of a state subsidy to give the child a mother's care and home atmosphere which he needs.

Most states, in legislating on mothers' pensions, Miss Abbott said, have passed permissive laws, leaving their acceptance to the option of counties, with the result that pensions systems are adopted in wealthy urban areas, but not in the less prosperous rural counties.

Consideration of the dependency problem should be on the basis of what is for the child's interest and not on the basis of economy, she contended.

Change Is Advised for Canada in Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Delegates from all parts of Canada, the British West Indies, the United States and the Argentine are attending the fifth annual convention of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce here.

Sir William Clark, High Commissioner for Great Britain in Canada, said the hope of the people in Great Britain was for more "help for our trade within the Empire." That the Canadian Government is hindering the full progress of commercial aviation by undertaking work which should be performed by commercial concerns, was the opinion of aviation experts. Sir Charles Radcliffe, Chamber of Commerce of London, Eng., spoke on research work in aerial survey.

That Canada would be well advised to dispose of its mercantile fleet as Great Britain and Australia have done and the United States is now doing, and to grant subsidies to further its overseas trade, was the opinion of Col. W. I. Gear, Montreal. He said that $7,046,655 loss was suffered by the mercantile marine last year. He was averse to government ownership and control of a mercantile fleet "because it involved the Government in heavy loss, it increases taxation, and prevents individual initiative."

MRS. O'NEILL WARNS OF WASTING BALLOT

CHICAGO (AP) — Lottie Holman O'Neill, independent candidate for the United States Senate, told members of the City Club Oct. 7 that a vote for her Republican opponent, Ruth Hanna McCormick, would be a wasted vote for Mrs. McCormick "unquestionably would be denied a seat in the Senate."

Mrs. O'Neill said the Senate had decided in the Newberry case that $195,000 was too much to spend for election to that body, yet Mr. Newberry's expenditures were scarcely more than half of what Mrs. McCormick is known to have spent.

SASKATCHEWAN GIVES CONTRACTS FOR ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

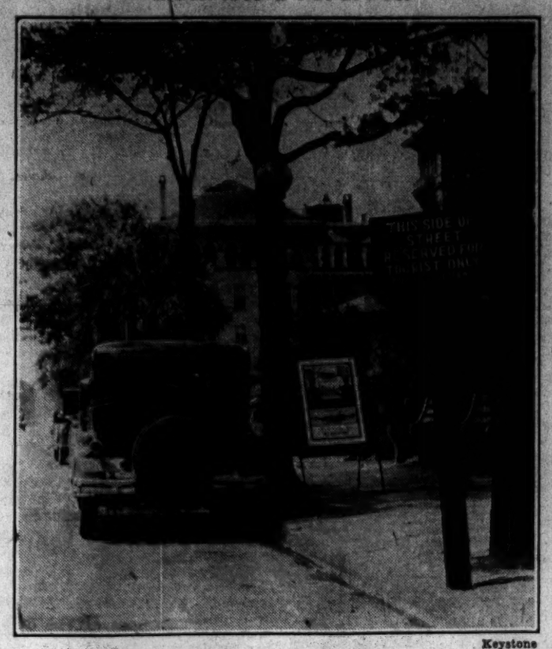
REGINA, Sask.—Following out its policy of building good roads, the Saskatchewan Government recently awarded several contracts for further road construction. A $15,000 contract was given out for graveling 10½ miles on route No. 5, Fielding to Maymont.

Earth grading contracts also were given out as follows: Canora to Stennen, 20 miles, route No. 9, to cost $39,700; Lac Bert to Pleasantdale, eight miles, route No. 6, cost $15,000; Raymore South, 10 miles, route No. 6, to cost $14,600.

OIL WELL BREAKS RECORD

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Surpassing other gigantic wells in the South Oklahoma City field which have set records for production of high-gravity oil, the No. 1 Ross well flowed 1,824 barrels in 18 minutes on a test Oct. 7, or at the rate of 140,000 barrels a day.

Tourists Preferred



Keystone

STREET IN JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

This City So Appreciates the Business of Out-of-State Visitors That It Has Reserved a Section of the Above Street for Parking of Their Cars. The Tourist May Enjoy the Sights or Shops of the Florida Metropolis Without Worry of a "Tag" Through Misunderstanding of Parking Regulations.

Florida City Visitor Gets Parking Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Unusual courtesy to tourists visiting this city has been shown with the erection of signs in the various downtown sections denoting parking areas for tourists only.

Coming into a strange city, the tourist is often confronted with the difficulty of parking, not only because most of the unrestricted areas are filled, but also because he is unfamiliar with the city's parking regulations and may park in restricted sections.

With this added courtesy extended by the police department, the tourist may now park his car near the shopping district and explore the points of interest with the assurance that his car is parked in safety.

WORLD'S SYMPATHY TOUCHES BRITISH

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Tributes of sympathy and esteem which have come to Great Britain from all parts of the world in the wake of the disaster to the airship R-101 have created a profound impression throughout the United Kingdom.

The kindness and the impressive ceremonial offered by the French people to the memory of those who lost their lives at Beauvais have been especially valued. Ramsay MacDonald, in a message to M. Tardieu, French Prime Minister, Oct. 8, supplemented the thanks already sent by King George through the British Ambassador in Paris.

Mr. MacDonald said, "You and the French people have indeed shown us that our sorrows are yours. The generous honors which you paid yesterday have been appreciated deeply by the families of those who are gone and have filled the whole nation with profound gratitude."

PERSIAN CARPETS GAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Carpets valued at more than £3,250,000 were exported from Persia during the past business year. In a report issued by E. R. Lingeman, officer in charge of commercial relations at the British Legation in Teheran, it is stated that the figure indicates that the carpet trade expanded considerably during the year.

PRACTICABILITY OF POWER FROM OCEAN DOUBTED

Commercial Value of Claude Thermo-Hydraulic Plan Is Questioned

HAVANA (AP)—Some doubt as to the practicability of the experiment of Prof. Georges Claude, French natural scientist who on Oct. 6 gave a demonstration of his ability to make variations of Gulf Stream temperatures produce electrical energy, was expressed today by Dr. Luciano de Goicochea, dean of the department of electrical engineering of the University of Havana.

Professor Claude made 40 500-candlepower bulbs glow for half an hour with energy produced from sea water temperature variations. It was his first demonstration before other men of natural science, and the Frenchman was hailed as the pioneer of a great new movement which might revolutionize industrial power methods.

"My opinion," Dr. Goicochea said, "is that there seems to be some doubt as to the possibility of Professor Claude's production of cheap power—the chief advantage sought by the inventor.

"Let us consider the matter on the basis of press reports which state that he has been able to light 40 bulbs of 500 candle power each, which is equivalent to an energy of 25 to 30 horsepower. Is this the maximum capacity of Professor Claude's plant?

"If the 30 horsepower obtained is the maximum to be obtained by the Matanzas plant, consider the cost of a plant powerful enough to supply a city requiring 40,000 horsepower for its electrical needs.

"Examining the question from another point of view, one must consider the security of the installation and economy in the cost of production of power. The enormous and costly pipe laid in the depths of the Caribbean Sea, for instance, may not have the solidity to resist periodical submarine currents.

"If points such as these can be resolved, there is no doubt that Professor Claude's invention will be of immediate positive utility. If not, we have witnessed an admiral experiment which must await, like others of its kind, an opportunity to put it to practical use."

Professor Claude recently told the Associated Press that he could not, with the plant he now has near Matanzas, produce a surplus of power. The energy used in starting the great pumps which draw sea water from a depth of 2000 feet is extraneous, and must be discounted, he said, from the total produced.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government research workers on Oct. 7 described the feat of Prof. Georges Claude, French engineer, in harnessing the water of the ocean to generate power as "scientifically interesting but far from warranting the building of similar hydroelectric plants along the Atlantic seaboard."

Power experts at the Bureau of Standards said natural scientists have long recognized that utilizing the thermal differences in water to generate steam and run a turbine is a sound theory, but they doubt whether such a method of power production ever will be commercially valuable.

Canada to Curb Coast Liquor Trade

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—The Toronto Globe, Oct. 8, published the following dispatch from Ottawa:

"Thwarted on the Detroit River and the Great Lakes by the Liquor Export Act, Canadian liquor exporters are making increasing use of the St. Pierre-Miquelon base for illicit shipments of whisky into the United States.

"The traffic between Ontario and Quebec distillers and the French Islands off Newfoundland has reached such proportions that shipments of intoxicating beverages from Canada to St. Pierre-Miquelon in the month of August alone exceeded $1,200,000, or half as much as the exports for the whole calendar year of 1929. Exports during June, July and August, the first three months since the rumrunning across the Detroit River and the Great Lakes was stopped, aggregated $2,442,000, or more than the total exports for the calendar year 1929 when exports of whisky from Canada to St. Pierre-Miquelon totaled $2,101,885.

"Collectors of national revenue throughout Canada have been advised by Robert W. Breadner, Commissioner of Customs, of the passing of an order-in-council amending the customs regulations with respect to coastwise vessels carrying as cargo wines and spirituous and fermented malt liquors.

"Edmond B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, submitted to the Cabinet the order, which has been approved by the Governor-in-Council, to place coastwise shipping on the same footing as vessels clearing for a foreign port when carrying intoxicating liquor. The new order will curb the business of rumrunners on the Great Lakes, who had already been pretty effectively stopped by the Liquor Export Act submitted to Parliament at the last regular session by Mr. Mackenzie King."

ATLANTIC CITY WELCOMES PLAY EXPERTS

Convention Calls Character More Important Aim Than Big Muscles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—What playgrounds mean to the Nation is being stressed at the seventeenth National Recreation Congress now on here. City plan experts and directors of recreation and playground areas from all over the United States have arrived for the congress, which began on Oct. 6 and will continue through Oct. 11.

The keynote of the meetings was sounded by A. H. Wyman, of the Parks and Playgrounds Association of St. Louis, on Oct. 7 when he declared that the direction of recreation has changed from that of muscle development, discipline and keeping children off the street to an educational agency which builds character and individuality and equips the child for a happy and efficient life.

"This change places a greater responsibility upon the administrators of recreation," Mr. Wyman continued. "The administrator of recreation who has the old idea of recreation as merely athletics, elimination leagues and final day play fests and only works at his own narrow field, is not doing justice to his profession or his community. The managing director should be not only an administrator, but should understand the art of pedagogy.

"The modern trend is to reach out into other departments of the city government, into the homes and neighborhood units, reaching the schools, churches, clubs, settlements and civic groups with well thought out schemes of service. Not until the department of recreation also makes use of other departments of the city government, civic and welfare, will efficient administration services be given to the citizens."

Mr. Wyman declared that probably the outstanding service to homes in the last five years was the inauguration of the backyard playground contests.

Ellen Lombard, assistant specialist in home education, Department of Interior, in Washington, stressed the need for parents to know more about what play means to children.

"They should understand the relationship between play and work," she said. "As a gesture in this direction, parents might review their own childhood, recall and list the play experiences that have left an indelible impression upon them, and seek for interpretations of child life in literature and fiction."

Charles H. Hunt, of Long Beach, California, stressed that the increased leisure brought about by the "mechanized age" and other conditions makes planning for recreation one of the most important tasks of the day.

Other speakers were Thomas L. Cotton, of the Foreign Language Information Service, New York City; John H. Chase, superintendent of the Youngstown (Ohio) Playground Association; Robert S. Yard, editor of the National Parks Bulletin, Washington, D. C.; R. W. Robertson, superintendent of recreation, Oakland, Calif.; C. E. Brewer, commissioner of recreation, Detroit; Miss Josephine Blackstock, superintendent of playgrounds, Oak Park, Ill.; W. T. Reed, superintendent of parks and recreation, Altoona, Ill.; Lester F. Scott, director of the Camp Fire Girls of America; Mrs. F. S. Mathewson, recreation director of the Union County Park Commission; Mrs. M. P. Porter, secretary of Buffalo City Planning Association, and Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of the American City, New York.

New York to Boston Only 53 Minutes Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CURTISS AIRPORT, L. I.,—Capt. Frank M. Hawks proved that Boston was practically within commuting distance of New York City when he set a new time record by hopping from the capital of the Bay State to this city in 53 minutes on Oct. 7.

To emphasize the commuting angle, Captain Hawks notified his wife at Scarsdale, N. Y., that he would fly his Travelair Mystery S. monoplane to New York that afternoon. Then he took his luncheon leisurely in Boston.

Mrs. Hawks started from Scarsdale in the family automobile immediately upon receipt of her husband's message and motored to the airport, arriving there two hours later just as the Mystery S., piloted by Captain Hawks, circled the field and landed. Captain Hawks had left Boston at 2:50 o'clock, a full hour after Mrs. Hawks set out from Scarsdale.

DROUGHT RELIEF EXTENDED

WASHINGTON (AP) — Emergency rates put into effect by railroads as a drought relief measure may be continued until next March 31 under an order issued Oct. 7 by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

CHINESE OPEN NAVAL ACADEMY ON WESTERN PLAN

Youths Enrolled for Seven Years' Course Under British Instructors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Determination of the Nanking Government to lay the foundation for a Chinese navy is shown in reports received by foreign legations here of the new Chinese naval academy near Foochow, in Fukien Province, which has been developed with little publicity.

The Nanking Government announced last June that two British experts, Capt. A. E. Monroe, navigation expert, and Captain Kelly, engineer, had been employed to supervise establishment of a naval academy under Government auspices. Reports from Foochow indicate that a good beginning has been made.

The academy has been set up near Pagoda Anchorage, the center of foreign trade in Fukien Province, where facilities for practical training in seamanship are abundant. About 150 selected Chinese youths have been enrolled for a seven years' course, and 30 Chinese instructors with foreign training have been employed.

The minimum age for students has been fixed at 15 years, somewhat lower than that in western countries, but otherwise western models have been followed exactly. The first class has been selected from families of good standing, and examination tests have been rigid. The first four years provide general education, and the last three are devoted entirely to technical training.

The Government pays all expenses, including board, room and clothing, as well as tuition, for the students. Strict military discipline is enforced from the outset, and the experiment is expected to serve as a model for other academies to be set up elsewhere.

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WHITTALL NEW RUG CREATIONS

Color effects you have wanted but hardly dared to hope for. Lights that change and play. Patterns that breathe the spirit of oriental splendor. Beauty that time enriches and endears.

These are the attributes which distinguish the new Whittall Seamless Rug Creations. They are woven in both soft, quiet colors and vivid hues brought out by a rich lustre finish.

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YOUR OWN INTEREST IN FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

EVERY week should be a fire prevention week, even though only one is officially so observed.

This Year—October 5-11

The activities of Fire Prevention Week represent a concentration of effort within a short period. That the results carry through farther and farther into the months that follow is one of the encouraging signs of this national conservation movement.

You have a personal reason for helping to observe Fire Prevention Week. It concerns your family—your home—your business—your community. If you take no part in the public observance, you can at least make the valuable contribution of your own better preparation to resist fire through preventive measures.

STOCK FIRE INSURANCE

companies—through the National Board of Fire Underwriters, Chambers of Commerce and other organizations—have done much toward making Fire Prevention Week popular and effective for all property owners whether insured or not.

Increased public cooperation should result in reducing fire losses and in that way justify further reductions in the average cost of fire insurance—a cost which has consistently declined over a long period of years.

Stock Fire Insurance Companies are Represented by Capable Agents in Your Community

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85 John Street, New York
CHICAGO 222 West Adams Street
SAN FRANCISCO Merchants Exchange Bldg.
A National Organization of Stock Fire Insurance Companies Established in 1866

CHOIR OF ZULUS RECORDS SONGS OF SOUTH AFRICA

Members Travel to London to Make 120 Selections in Phonograph Studio

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A choir of Zulu men and women has come all the way from South Africa to London to make a series of gramophone records for the native market in their own country.

So great is the demand that the Gramophone Company has preferred to pay for their return fares and keep in London, where the 120 selections can be made under the most modern and satisfactory conditions, to sending out a couple of operators and apparatus to South Africa where up-to-date studio facilities will not be available.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor passed an afternoon in the recording studio with the choir, which is being shepherded in England by James Stewart, a former civil servant and magistrate in Zululand who has made a number of records in native languages, and is keenly interested in the educational possibilities of the talking machine.

The group consists of five men and five women, most of whom are engaged in teaching. One of them is an African Methodist minister. They are trained and led by Reuben Caluza, a self-taught musician whose songs have attracted the attention of the Native Affairs Department in South Africa. Mr. Caluza's ambition is to be able one day to go to America to pursue his musical studies at a center like Hampton Institute, Va.

"We are recording many kinds of Zulu music," Mr. Caluza said. "There must be records which will appeal to the 'raw' native, the half-civilized, and the educated. Many of the songs we are recording are my own, based on traditional Zulu music. Then we have old folk songs, dealing with our history and folklore, songs of national aspiration, humorous songs, and sacred songs, some of which are sung to western hymn tunes. We hope, too, to include some dialogues."

There have been records in native languages obtainable in South Africa for the last 20 years, but modern demands on the part of the natives make it necessary considerably to increase the selections and quality.

The only disadvantage the choir finds in working in the studio is that the delicacy of the microphone through which their music is recorded will not allow them to accompany their songs, as they should be accompanied, by plenty of foot stamping. To do so would cause vibrations which would spoil the songs. When the records are played, however, Mr. Caluza pointed out, the audience will themselves instinctively supply this part of the program.

If this experiment is successful, the gramophone authorities propose to bring over other groups of natives so that further tongues and languages may be recorded for this fast increasing market.

HOOVER POINTS WAY TO NATION'S TRADE RECOVERY

(Continued from Page 1)

memorating the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain, on Oct. 7, he departed from what might have been a purely "patriotic stump speech," in another man, to point to the economic advantages flowing out of the American economic system.

This typically "American system," as Mr. Hoover told the King's Mountain audience, is characteristic in that it opens opportunity for all. In the most careful exposition probably which the President has ever given of his views on the subject, he interpreted this as meaning in the symbolism of a foot race, that "in the American system, through free and universal education, we train the runners; we strive to give them an equal start; our Government is the umpire of its fairness. The winner is he who shows the most conscientious training, the greatest ability, the strongest character."

Machinery of Welfare

Mr. Hoover's King's Mountain address dealt with the intangibles of the "American system," directed, as he said, toward "the ultimate goal of every right-thinking citizen—the abolition of poverty of mind and home." In his talks to the bankers and the labor federation he put into more concrete form machinery by which he believes this goal can be achieved.

"That is," he told the labor group, "the conception that industry must be constantly renovated by scientific research and invention; that labor welcomes these labor-saving devices; that labor gives its full and unrestricted effort to reduce costs by the use of these machines and methods; but that the savings from these reduced costs shall be shared between labor, employer and consumer. It is a philosophy of mutual interest. . . . Indeed, mass production must be accompanied by mass consumption through increased standards of living."

In other words, Mr. Hoover was stating the belief of a practical engineer in a matter of fact method of reaching the goal which visionary idealists have tried to achieve for thousands of years. Mr. Hoover believes that goal is within human reach and that the "American system" is carrying America toward it, provided always the different component elements coöperate.

Mr. Hoover did not deal entirely with such materialistic matters. In his address before the American Legion Oct. 6, on the morning of the same day in which he talked to the Federation of Labor, he reiterated his hope and belief in world peace and coöperation. Using a phrase strongly reminiscent of one of President Wilson's he told the ex-soldiers that great as are the deeds performed in war "the service to the great ideals of peace is oft-times even more difficult and oft-times requires more sustained courage."

America, more prosperous on the whole and more secure than any other nation at any other time, must teach the world that its goal is not imperialism, Mr. Hoover said. America's desire is "to do justice and not exploitation.'

"We have opened the door of a new social and economic system by which within our own borders we shall create the conquest of poverty without exploiting other nations."

Finally, in his address at King's Mountain, Mr. Hoover turned to affairs of the cathedral rather than the bourse and attempted to define the essential American traits and ideals which he declared "are the precious heritage of America, far more important, far more valuable than all the riches in land and mines and factories that we possess."

Upholds Individualism

These ideas, he said, spring from the "religious origins and spiritual aspirations of the people." They represent the faith in freedom, and individualism and liberty of the pioneers; of self-government founded upon a system of elected representatives and embodied in a constitutoin.

Even more important than the machinery of government, he asserted, is the charter of the rights of men which the system includes. This he interpreted as an "equality of opportunity" for every man—that he may achieve for himself and for the community the best to which his character, his ability and his ambition entitle him."

Though Mr. Hoover purposely couched his addresses in general terms, certain outstanding details were made public for the first time. The labor and industrial conferences initiated at the outbreak of the stock market slump last November had resulted, he said, in an additional $500,000,000 worth of construction being thrown into the scale of prosperity at a time when depression was at its worst. The coöperation of capital and labor in the hard times had reduced strikes to a minimum—to only 300, compared to 2000 in the last big industrial depression.

Mr. Hoover hinted to the banking group and again to labor his belief that revision of certain regulatory legislation is needed. He told the bankers that present regulations governing railways and utilities had handicapped them in making a quick expansion of construction to meet the depression and particularly that the "transportation act of 1920 might need recasting." To the labor group he spoke of the demoralized soft coal industry, blamed it upon "destructive competition," and again stated that regulatory laws might need to be revised.

Mr. Hoover did not mention politics directly throughout his two trips, but his addresses will undoubtedly play some part in the Congressional campaign. His warmest reception came in the South, where Carolina crowds lining the train platforms shouted welcome through a long day of greetings.

NEW SCOTS HIGHWAY SKIRTS LOCH ERICHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The new road along the side of Loch Erichr, constructed under the Grampian electricity scheme to replace the existing road, which will be submerged when the loch's waters are raised by the dams at each end, has now been completed. Soon the lowest parts of the road will be submerged, as well as the low-lying parts of the path leading from Benalder Lodge to Rannoch.

This recalls the raiding days when Lochaber, Badenoch and Rannoch approached Loch Ericht on a cattle-lifting expedition in the darkness. The path used to be a famous droving road, on which the finest sheep from Falkirk used to be driven by Loch Ericht through the waste moor of gloomy Rannoch.

The construction of the road was begun in May last. Piers have been constructed in place of the existing normal level piers. The north end of the loch has two new piers, one at Benalder, and one on the opposite side of the loch at Corrievarqui Lodge. There is another pier at the west end of the loch, near Cluny's Cage which readers of Robert Louis Stevenson will remember he describes in "Kidnapped."

Labor Backs Army Bill in New Zealand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—A bill giving statutory effect to the suspension of compulsory military training decreed by the New Zealand Government has been passed by the House, the Labor Party combining with the Government to support it. But it was rejected by the Legislative Council, where the Reform Party is in a majority. The rejection, however, will not affect the Government's policy, for the Government has power under the main act to suspend the system in vogue. But the rejection prevents the formation of voluntary organizations for the purpose of military training during the period of suspension.

J. G. Cobbe, Minister of Defense, said the measure did not involve abandonment of the compulsory system, but only suspension for 12 months, during which the subject could be given full consideration.

It was estimated that the total saving on defense during the year through the measure would be nearly £300,000.

NORWAY'S EXPLORERS RETURN TO PORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway—Docent Adolf Hoel, who recently returned from an exploration trip to East Greenland, is one of the leaders of such expeditions sent out nerly every year by the Norwegian Government to polar regions where Norway has big economic interests.

This year one expedition went to Svalbard, another to Jan Mayen and a third to Franz Joseph's Land under Dr. Gunnar Horn, of which the last named made the discovery of the relics of the Andrée balloon expedition.

Salvaging German Ships Scuttled in Scapa Flow

© Fox Photos

BARNACLED GUNS OF THE HINDENBURG RISE OUT OF SEA CRADLE

Great Difficulties Had to Be Overcome Before Those in Charge of Operations Succeeded in Bringing the First of the Sunken Fleet to the Surface and Keeping the Vessel Above Water Until It Could Be Towed to Shallow Water. After "Practicing" Upon a Destroyer of 750 Tons Lying About 70 Feet Deep, Some 25 Vessels Were Raised and Then Came the Turn of the Battleship Hindenburg of 28,000 Tons, Greatest of Them All. This Giant of the Seas Was Made Watertight by Sealing. Then It Was Pumped Out and After Some Months' Delay, Due to Continued Setbacks and Lack of Funds, the Great Hull Was Kept Above the Water and Towed to Mill Bay on the Way to Rosyth for Breaking Up.

GERMAN FLEET'S FINAL CHAPTERS BEING WRITTEN

English Firm Raising Last of Vessels Scuttled After End of World War

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—With the raising of the German battleship Hindenburg of 28,000 tons from the sea bottom in the harbor of Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands, E. F. Cox of the firm of Cox & Danks may well feel that he is qualified to deal with the vessels still remaining under the water.

No such program of salvage work from the sea bottom has ever been attempted before and carried out in the face, sometimes, of almost insuperable difficulties.

In 1924 Mr. Cox came into possession of a German floating dock which he had purchased for the purpose of breaking up. Starting on this work it suddenly struck him that here he had a lifting agent of great magnitude, and his thoughts turned to the sunken fleet in Scapa Flow Harbor.

The dock had to be towed from Queenborough, a distance of 700 miles, to Scapa Flow. Arrived there, the dock was further adapted by cutting it in two, thus providing two great rafts. A start was made on what seemed a comparatively easy proposition. This was a destroyer of 750 tons, lying about 70 feet deep.

Docks Moored Over Vessel

The two docks were moored over the vessel, the lengths of chain cable with three-inch links were passed underneath, the winches were manned, and very slowly the destroyer was lifted clear of the bottom. Then one chain snapped, followed by others, and the V-70 sank to the seabed again. But Mr. Cox had proved that the vessel could be lifted, which was comforting to the salvage novice.

Discarding the chain, nine-inch circular steel wire ropes were next used. These were passed underneath by first getting two of them under the propeller shafts, so as to tilt the ship slightly on end.

Then once again at low tide the winches got to work and, when well clear of the bottom, two tugs took the whole affair in tow, that is, both docks and the destroyer V-70 between them.

Very slowly it was towed into Mill Bay on the Island of Hoy, and there the salvaged destroyer was grounded in shallow water. Thus Mr. Cox had proved that 80 men winding 20 winches could lift 800 tons off the sea bottom.

Work proceeded steadily, except in the winter, until by May, 1926, the whole of the destroyers, 18 of 750 tons each and seven of 1300 tons each, had been safely towed into Mill Bay. This had meant 20 months' work to raise 25 vessels, representing about 23,000 tons. And from an Admiralty point of view the channel known as Gutter Sound was navigable again.

Turns to the Hindenburg

Mr. Cox was now sufficiently encouraged to think of the Hindenburg battleship of 28,000 tons, the biggest of the sunken vessels. This was the only one of the larger ships which had settled on an even keel in 10 fathoms.

Her two funnels and tripod mast were showing clear of the water. As bodily lifting was out of the question with this great mass, it was decided to seal up all openings up to the water line, and by making the ship watertight to enable her to be pumped out. Four floating docks were moored alongside.

When pumping started, headway was soon made, proving that the sealing was well done. But, as the great ship rose, she developed a list to port. Then a boiler tube burst, which reduced the pumping capacity. The big coal strike was on, making fuel difficulty, and so regretfully the Hindenburg was allowed to settle down again.

All this work cost money and, as Mr. Cox put it to the Monitor representative, funds had to be found before this ship could be tackled again. So he turned his attention to some lighter ships, and successfully raised the Moltke, 22,000 tons; Seydlitz, 25,000 tons; Kaiser, 24,500 tons, and the light cruiser Bremse, 4000 tons.

Each Job Taught Lesson

And all the time, as he said, he was learning, for each job taught him how to do the work better. When he finally tackled the Hindenburg again, he found that, when raised, she always seemed to take a list to port, so he constructed a huge concrete bolster to fit under the port side of her curved bottom. Then for the first time she listed to starboard. So a second bolster had to be made to hold her level on the other side.

Long funnels, down which the divers and suction pipes could descend into the ship, were bolted down to the holes made in the deck to receive them. Pumping was started again and the great hull at last rose above the water, enabling her to be towed to Mill Bay to be prepared for her final tow to Rosyth for breaking up.

Several vessels still remain on the bottom and Mr. Cox will probably proceed in the same way as with the others, namely, buying them one by one from the Government as he is ready for them. The magnitude of the work already accomplished may be judged to some degree from the fact that some £400,000 has been spent in salving these 30 ships.

FLORIDA CHARGE TO BE HEARD

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—Judge E. O. Love and Judge J. B. Johnson, of Leon County Circuit Court, ordered a grand jury investigation of charges by two Florida newspapers that Gov. Doyle E. Carlton was guilty of bribery and had illegal connections with Chicago gang chiefs. This was by request of Mr. Carlton.

400 Would Settle Bleak St. Kilda, Report Says; but M. P. Calls It Myth

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Tom Johnston, M. P., who attended the sale at Oban of the St. Kilda sheep, described the published report that the Government had received 400 applications from people who were desirous of settling on the island as pure invention. As a matter of fact, he said, the only application received was from a man who had married a woman who had brothers and sisters who had been crofters in the Shetland Isles.

As regards the former inhabitants of the island, Mr. Johnston said that the Secretary of State for Scotland had received a petition signed by every adult inhabitant of St. Kilda, asking the Government to assist them to leave the island this year, and to find homes and occupations for them on the mainland.

The Secretary of State for Scotland, continued Mr. Johnston, had two choices before him. He could either refuse to do anything in furtherance of that appeal and say that they had no precedent in the matter, or he could make a precedent and ask a development of the duty of all to care for each. Either step presented a difficulty, for if they assisted in the evacuation of the island, they were sure to be denounced as the lineal successors of the Sutherland clearances. And if they did not assist in the evacuation, and a famine supervened next winter, and there was a disastrous end to the community of St. Kilda, then they would certainly be blamed.

The St. Kildans had undoubtedly been suffering great hardships on the island. They had been three months without milk last winter. They could not buy strup, treacle, margarine or butter. Potatoes had rotted as a result of the spray from the sea. Well the Government had agreed to assist in the evacuation, and that step had been approved by everybody except a small group of literary enthusiasts. Poverty, Mr. Johnston said, was so picturesque to some people, provided it was the other fellow who suffered it.

The Government succeeded finally in getting every islander a job and a house on the mainland.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS HELD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Sixteen students from Soviet Russia were held over night on the steamship Majestic, of the White Star Line, and on Oct. 8 taken to Ellis Island for individual examination as to their intentions in visiting the United States. Immigration officials explained that those who could not satisfy the special board of inquiry at Ellis Island would have to furnish $500 bonds as a guarantee that they would leave the country in six months.

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ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
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BOLTON: 64 & 66 Deansgate.
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BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: 85a St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St. 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25 & 26 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14 & 16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchre Gate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21/27 Argyle St. 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2/4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 3a St. Peter St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St. 45 New St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate. 13/14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
LEEDS: 135 Briggate.
LEEDS: 53-57 Vicar Lane
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 17 Lord St. 29 London Rd. 53-59 Ranelagh St.
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MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St. 8 Westgate.
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ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
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SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
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QUICK RETURN OF PROSPERITY SEEN BY BARNES

Man's Desire for Things to Halt Depression, Says Chamber Official

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—The return of prosperity cannot be postponed long now, and the revival will start with the fundamental desire of man for property, according to Julius H. Barnes of New York, chairman of the board of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and recently chairman of President Hoover's National Survey Conference, who addressed more than 300 members of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce at its annual luncheon Oct. 7.

As one of the chief causes of the present world-wide depression, Mr. Barnes cited the "well-intentioned but unwise policies of such governments as Brazil, Great Britain, Cuba and Italy in forming artificially high prices, in violation of fundamental economic laws."

He said the result of these unwise policies is a feeling of resentment among buyers, who proceed to set in motion natural correctives. It is therefore necessary for governments to understand the economic laws that business already has learned, in order to establish stable policies under which business will feel safe to operate.

It is to the real glory of American business, according to the speaker, that at present there are 42,000,000 persons in "orderly employment" compared to 31,000,000 in 1921, and despite talk of technological unemployment, American industry has absorbed 10,000,000 workers within a decade. Mr. Barnes placed the number of unemployed in the country at 4,000,000.

In referring to the statement of President Hoover that the solution to the industrial problem lies in the elimination of destructive competition, Mr. Barnes declared, "The solution to certain of our difficulties rests in the great business machine working with governmentt in an enlightened, unselfish manner. A new philosophy in business, coöperation and helpfulness, as against the old dogma of competition, is in evidence."

Leonard C. Horner of New Haven, Conn., director of the United States Chamber of Commerce, spoke briefly to the Hartford chamber on the necessity of more coöperative effort among manufacturers if the growth and success of the country is to be assured. He particularly advised New Englanders to free themselves of their traditional conservatism.

MEMORIAL TO BE DEDICATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WATERBURY, Conn.—The Harrub Memorial, a monument to the Pilgrim Fathers, will be dedicated at Chase Park here Oct. 11, in the presence of many men prominent in the historical interests of Connecticut, or in its government and civic life Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and other distinguished personages have also been invited to attend the ceremonies.

He Wants the World to Call Him Charles

BUDDY ROGERS

Quincy Residents Protest Memorial

Protests against alleged misrepresentations of Chickatabot, friend of early Massachusetts settlers, in a memorial proposed to be erected in his honor near Quincy, have been lodged by residents in that vicinity.

The proposed statue depicts a visit of Chickatabot to Governor Winthrop, in which Chickatabot is clad as an Indian and has the distinct bearing of a savage, whereas, according to protestors of this representation, Chickatbot, when he visited the Governor, had become thoroughly modernized and, according to the standards of that day, was well dressed in the attire of the white man and had the bearing of a gentleman.

Chickatabot's characterization is one which would lead spectators to surmise that he was an ordinary Indian, while it is pointed out that he was an extraordinary Indian in that he mingled freely with the "whites," adopted their mannerisms, climbed to their social levels, attended their councils, and was even consulted in matters of civic interest to Boston authorities.

BIG BUSINESS DONE BY BOSTON & MAINE

The Boston & Maine Railroad handled through the new North Station, Oct. 7, probably the largest number of passengers ever moved in and out of that station in one day, it was shown in the railroad's announcement that traffic through the terminal aggregated approximately 110,000 persons.

The throngs that poured into Boston for the Legion parade were swollen by 53,275 persons who came over the Boston & Maine from New England and from New York State. This was almost twice the volume of passenger traffic on a normal business day.

BIG POTATO YIELD PREDICTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURHAM, N. H.—Six hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre will be produced by some New Hampshire farmer within the next two years, predicts Ford S. Prince, extension agronomist of the University of New Hampshire, following his inspection of fields entered in the New Hampshire 300-bushel potato club contest. Mr. Prince said that the 600-bushel yield will be obtained by the farmer who plows under a heavy crop of soy beans, in addition to following the present practices of the best growers.

Buddy Rogers to Escape Crowds With Mother on Trip to Europe

Kansas 'Boy Who Made Good' in the Movies Can Scarcely Wait for Close of Boston Engagement—He Sails Then

Circumstanc have obliged Buddy Rogers—who would like to be called Charles which is his given name, though he cannot quite accomplish it with the public—to develop a philosophy that would stand by him in a fantastic world; the world of the movies whose people, whether they like it or not, live in the glassiest of glass houses.

A few years ago Buddy Rogers was just an average boy in Olathe, Kan., good-looking and likable, but, so far as now appears, with no ambitions to become an actor.

The Famous-Players, Lasky Corporation hatched the idea of founding a school in which boys and girls could be trained who showed promise for the movies. In cities all over the country there were "try-outs." A dozen or two boys and girls discovered themselves in school, in a studio on Long Island and their "hours" every day were in such unusual scholastic subjects as make-up, pantomime, diction, dancing, horseback riding and the like. And Buddy Rogers was among them. Since that time the movies have done strange things to him. He is pleased people like him. He tries to have it so. The public has made him. Put money in his pockets and given him other rewards most boys of his age cannot expect.

Meet in the "Underground"

There was a meeting in the "underground" at the Metropolitan Theater where he was playing a final engagement before sailing for Europe, and gleeful.

"Just think. I'm going to take Mother to Europe. I've been. But I didn't get to take her before. Now she and I can go. Five weeks and a half holiday. Just think. Sailing on the Paris. Gee!"

He has curious eyes. Flat lines on the upper lid which make them look strangely Oriental. And he isn't so successful that he is careless of his manners.

Then an occasion arose which displayed the philosophy without need of any discussion of it. He'd an engagement at the Boston Airport, in connection with the Legion Week observances. He was one of the fliers in "Wings." Hawks and Rickenbacker were at the airport and Miss Lorraine Defren of the Wing and Prop Club thought it would be nice for Rogers who had already known them slightly, to see them again. A thrilling ride through crowded streets, with a motorcycle officer out ahead, blowing a whistle and waving cars off the road. The speedometer 35 . . .40 . . .50. A celebrity, on his way somewhere. The boy sat scrooched in the corner of the closed car.

Children Greet Him

At the airport a million children more or less sprang like electrically driven mushrooms from the ground. "Buddy . . . Buddeeeeeee . . . Hey looks the movie star. H'r'yuh, Buddeeeee."

The boy smiled. "Hello. How are you? Thank you for coming. Hello. Nice of you. Thanks. . . ."

The officers hustled him along, swinging their free arms to make a way for him.

He got stopped in a whirling confusion at the foot of the grandstand. They boosted him up. Little lines were around his mouth, shadows of the smile people saw, but having nothing to do with smiling. He spoke a little. Thanked people for being nice to him; was gay and a little embarassed. Then the officers took his arms again because he must be back at the theater at five.

The boy smiled at children clinging to the running board and spare tire on the rear and his eyes were a little wild and his necktie was a little disheveled and his handkerchief was gone from his pocket.

"All the buttons are here, though. If it gives them pleasure. . . . Some day I guess I won't mind. Just think, 5½ whole weeks in Europe with mother. No crowds. We can just go where we want to. No story conferences. No early calls. I'm going to visit a new studio of ours in Paris. But no work. Just think, Wednesday night, after the last show, I'll be free. Mother's going to meet me in New York. . . . I can hardly wait. I can take her abroad."

Harvard Raises Pay for Arts Faculty

A salary increase for all officials who are members of the faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University was announced at University Hall Oct. 7. It is the first general increase in salary for that faculty since 1920, when a change was made in view of the rise in costs of living.

The increase represents an addition of from $500 to $2000 in the salary of those of professional ranks, and was made possible by adjustments worked out by the university budget system.

The following figures were established by the vote: professors, $8000 minimum, $12,000 maximum; associate professors, $6000 minimum, $7000 maximum; assistant professors, $4000 minimum, $5500 maximum; instructors, maximum $3000.

LOAN OF SILVER TO CHINA UNDER SENATE'S STUDY

(Continued from Page 1)

China, under such conditions, it is contended by all of such witnesses, could use more silver than is now available from the total production of all of the mines producing silver in the world.

"This would naturally have a tendency to increase the price of silver and the purchasing power of that metal, which is the only money or purchasing medium of China, as well as many other countries. Such increase in the purchasing price of silver would increase the purchasing power of all other countries, to the great benefit of our exports.

"The price of silver, of course, would change, but it would range within smaller limits, and such demand would undoubtedly hold the price and purchasing power of silver throughout the world at such a limit as to insure prosperity in China and all other silver-using countries.

"Of course, after the Senate has approved a resolution containing any such plan, it would then have to go to the President of the United States to be consummated into an agreement if the plan met his approval."

REPEAL WOMEN MEET

With the avowed intention of working for the repeal of the Baby Volstead Act in Massachusetts, the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform opened headquarters Oct. 8 in an office in the Hotel Statler Building. The opening was attended by Gen. William Hickie, Irish divisional commander during the World War, by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, and by local chairmen from many Massachusetts cities. Generals Hickie and Edwards later addressed a luncheon gathering of the organization in one of the hotel parlors.

UNIVERSITY GETS $25,000

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Receipt of $25,000 by Norwich University under the will of James M. Boutwell of Montpelier was announced Oct. 7 by Henry W. Orser, treasurer. As no restriction was placed on the legacy, the college trustees probably would add the gift to their permanent endowment fund, Mr. Orser said.

WOMEN RE-ENACT COLONIAL SCENE AT QUILTING BEE

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the organization to aid in eliminating the clouds which shut out some of the city's sunlight.

This effort to extend their housekeeping to include the entire municipality followed a speech by Miss Cauble in which she reported that the records for her four stations in Manhattan show that in June there was an average loss of sunlight of 30 per cent, although no office buildings or apartment houses were heated at that time.

"We could reduce the nuisance very greatly if every woman would telephone to the Board of Health any smoking chimney which she sees," said Miss Cauble. "There are sufficient inspectors and three judges who can handle such complaints and I am confident that the department will coöperate if the women request it."

Visitors at the exposition are being invited to cast their votes for their choice of the pictures and statues shown by the members of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors for which prizes of $200 will be awarded at the close of the show, thereby calling attention to another group of women who have made progress in a field once the exclusive property of men.

When the association was organized in 1890, it took some courage on the part of nine New York women to announce that not only did they intend to paint and model, but to show their work and sell it just as did men. Now the association has a membership of 900, and its own permanent galleries, while the work of the women is recognized generally.

VICTORIA, B. C., PLANS TO EMBELLISH CITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Plans for the beautification of Victoria as the capital of British Columbia are being shaped by the Provincial Government in coöperation with the civic authorities and public organizations here.

Under this scheme the province will contribute to the cost of the work just as the Federal Government helps to pay the cost of improvements in Ottawa. Already noted for the beauty of its parks and gardens, Victoria will be given added attractions in the form of new parks, driveways and public gardens.

OIL MERGER DECISION RESERVED BY COURT

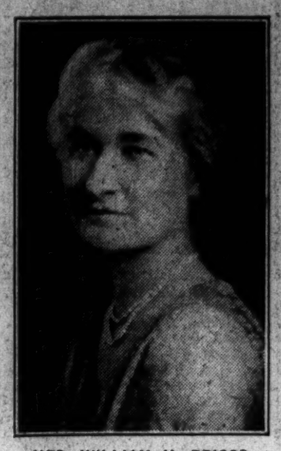
NEW YORK (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Glennon reserved decision Oct. 7 on a motion to restrain a proposed merger of the Petroleum Corporation of America with the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company.

The application was made for a stockholder of the Petroleum Corporation, who asks also that a receiver be appointed for the company's properties and assets "to wind up its affairs and distribute the assets pro rata among creditors and stockholders."

AMERICAN DEPARTMENT STORES

NEW YORK—September sales of American Department Stores Corporation for September were $723,378, compared with $766,403 in September, 1929, a decrease of $43,025, or 5.6 per cent.

Aids in Art Displays at Women's Exposition



MRS. WILLIAM H. BRIGGS
President, National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors.

Guns Fire Welcome to General Conner

Welcomed by a salute of 13 guns, Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, a native of Mississippi, who has had command of the Hawaiian Department of the United States Army for three years, arrived in Boston, Oct. 8, and assumed command of the First Corps Area, constituting the New England states, relieving Brig.-Gen. Meriweather L. Walker, who had temporary command since Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown was relieved to become Deputy Chief of Staff.

General Conner said that he hoped to be able to visit all regular army posts in New England before winter, and expressed pleasure to be assigned to Boston, calling attention to the fact that New Englanders had been largely responsible for the development of Hawaii where he has recently been stationed.

Brig.-Gen. Alston Hamilton reported at the First Corps Area Headquarters of the Army at Boston Oct. 8 and took command of the First Coast Artillery District, relieving Col. George H. McManus, who had temporary command following the departure of Brig.-Gen. W. E. Cole, last month.

CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The Connecticut League of Women Voters will hold a citizenship school at the Connecticut College for Women, Oct. 21 and 22.

32 Youthful Seamen Win Diplomas on U. S. S. Nantucket—Prizes Awarded

Thirty-one potential officers for the American Merchant Marine completed a two-year course in seamanship, navigation and marine engineering at the Massachusetts Nautical School and received diplomas on board the U. S. S. Nantucket at the North End Park, Boston, Oct. 8. Nineteen were in the seamanship class and 12 in the engineering class, bringing the grand total of graduates of this school up to 1426 since the school was established in 1893. Many of these graduates have since become outstanding leaders in the shipping world.

The Nantucket completed its annual foreign cruise of more than 10,000 miles a few days ago and was gayly bedecked in bunting, flags and international code signals in honor of the seventy-second graduation exercises. Graduates are eligible for examination before United States steamboat inspectors for license as third mates or third assistant engineers.

Allan R. Bellhouse, of Medford, was honor student of the seamanship class, receiving best marks. He was awarded the Wood Memorial Cash Prize, the Alumni Association prize of technical textbooks, and the binoculars offered by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Silvio Bellucci of Mansfield, was awarded the Alumni Association prize of textbooks for leading the class in engineering and also the wrist watch offered by the Maritime Association for the man receiving the best marks in the engineering class.

The Boston Marine Society offered a prize this year to the cadet standing highest in practical seamanship, consisting of a set of navigating instruments. This is the first year that this society has offered a prize. This prize went to Mr. Bellhouse.

Clarence E. Perkins, commissioner of the school, presided at the exercises. The Rev. Sidney Lovett of Mount Vernon Church, Boston, conducted the invocation and presented Bibles to each graduate as a gift of the Massachusetts Bible Society. Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Education, presented the diplomas to the graduates. Capt. B. B. Wygant, U. S. N., and professor of science and tactics at Harvard was the chief speaker, pointing out to the cadets the opportunity offered by the American Merchant Marine.

Greek Group Plans Canadian Initiations

Harrish J. Booras, Supreme Governor of the Order of Ahepa in Canada, will leave Boston for Montreal on Friday to initiate several hundred new members into the Montreal chapter. The Mayor of Montreal and various other dignitaries will be present at the exercises which are to take place on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Booras's tour will include Ottawa, where he will address a public gathering, and Toronto for a special convention of all the nine Canadian chapters now in existence. More than 1800 members are expected to be present at this convention.

The Dominion of Canada was annexed to the jurisdiction of the Ahepa at its recent convention in Boston. The Ahepa is an organization of Greeks who are American citizens or have declared their intentions of becoming citizens. The name Ahepa stands for American Hellenic Education Association.

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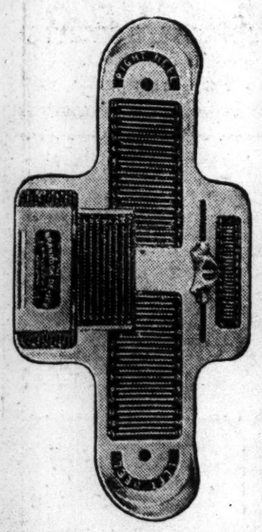

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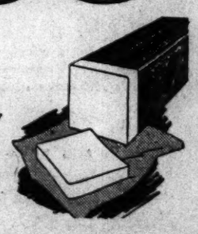

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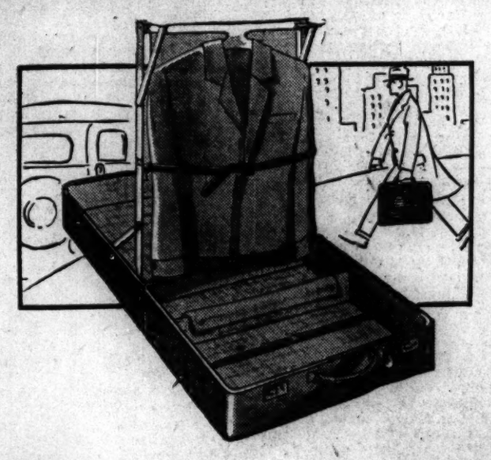

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

A. H. A. CLAIMS MAJOR RATING

Former Minor Hockey League Expanding—Officials Visiting East

Hockey fans will be interested in the announcement made by an official of the American Hockey Association that this winter that circuit will be on a major league footing like the National Hockey League, instead of as a minor league as in the past.

The termination of the agreement between the N. H. L. and the A. H. A., Sept. 24, and the failure to reach another has spurred the latter interests to branch out in a bigger way. For years the association has fed its best players to the N. H. L., but now it plans to develop time and money to keeping and developing its own teams, and to placing them in the big cities of both the East and mid-West.

William F. Grant of Kansas City, president of the A. H. A. and Thomas J. Shaughnessey of Chicago, secretary-treasurer of the association, have approached interests in both Boston and New York toward increasing the new major league. Grant's reception in Boston was very favorable, and the party approached, George V. Brown, president of the Boston Tigers of the Can-Am League and general manager of the Boston Arena, admits the magnitude of possibilities. Shaughnessey visited New York while Grant was in Boston.

The present circuit of the new major league is one of seven clubs, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Duluth, Tulsa, St. Louis, Chicago and Buffalo. The last two are newly added this season. The plan of the organization as it is now, is to gather in 10 clubs divided, with five in the mid-West and five in the East. Each team of each section is to invade the other division on tours.

President Grant says the plan to expand the circuit has just started but he has received enough cooperation to convince him that within a few years it will be a successful 10-club league. He says that there are many problems and difficulties ahead, but those who are backing the expansion claim to have the necessary patience and finance.

According to President Grant there is no move being made with any idea of opposing the National Hockey League as he believes there is plenty of room for both.

SIDELINES

YALE'S 150-pound football eleven has a schedule of four games, ending with the Harvard clash. Herbert C. Miller, varsity halfback the last two years, is coaching the lightweights.

Capt. W. J. Fogarty of the Brown varsity football team expects to be ready for action against Princeton. The Brown leader has not been able to get into play for three weeks.

One Harvard and five Yale scrubs were promoted to the varsity this week. William K. Ginman, a guard, was advanced at Harvard, while Yale brought Everett Esselstyn, a center; Van Munson, a tackle; Pat Sullivan, a halfback; Joe Uihlein, a tackle; Frank Dean, a center, and Frank Connor, a guard, up to the varsity. Connor and Uihlein are stars on the Eli track team.

Legionnaires will be guests at many football games, both college and school, around Boston this week-end, and Yale has invited some 3000 to view the Yale-Georgia game at New Haven.

MUSSER SUCCEEDS HARTMAN

EASTON, Pa.—William L. Musser '31 has been elected captain of the Lafayette College track team to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Captain-elect Earl B. Hartman '31.

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Manufacturers Stop Making Old Type Ball

By the Associated Press

New York

THE Association of Golf Ball Manufacturers discontinued manufacture of the present type of golf ball on Oct. 1, and all balls now being produced are of the new and larger type that becomes the standard ball on Jan. 1, 1931, it was announced Oct. 7.

Prescott S. Bush, secretary of the United States Golf Association, added that no further changes in specifications are contemplated, the new ball having proved most satisfactory.

Cedric Major in the Semifinals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va.—Cedric A. Major of New York, former winner, gained the semifinal round of the fall tennis tournament of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf and Tennis Club here on the Casino courts Oct. 7, defeating Ehret Howell of Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—0.

Others to advance to the semifinal round were: J. P. Stockton of New York; Harvey Lake of Ocean City, N. J.; and E. H. Kuhn of New York. Major and Lake meet in the next round, while Kuhn faces Stockton.

The No. 1 seeded player in women's singles, Suzanne Armstrong of New York, advanced to the semifinal round by defeating Mrs. Cudahy McCormick of Chicago, 6—2, 6—4, in what turned out to be one of the best matches of the day. The summary:

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB FALL TOURNAMENT

Men's Singles—Second Round

Cedric A. Major defeated Ehret Howell, 7—5, 6—0.
Harvey Lake defeated Richard W. Seabury, 6—1, 6—4.
E. H. Kuhn defeated John S. Millen, 6—4, 6—4.
J. P. Stockton defeated Maj. Harry Evans Jr., 6—4, 8—6.

Women's Singles—Second Round

Suzanne Armstrong defeated Mrs. Cudahy McCormick, 6—2, 6—4.
Mrs. H. L. Chapman defeated Ellen Bates, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.
Mrs. H. Russell Browne Jr. defeated Mrs. J. K. Davis, 6—3, 6—0.
Banning Grange defeated Margot Flick, 6—2, 6—2.

SIX-GAME SERIES FIRST SINCE 1926

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—For the first time since 1926 a sixth World Series baseball game was scheduled for Oct. 8, with the Athletics and Cardinals renewing hostilities at Shibe Park. There were seven games four years ago, when the Cardinals defeated the Yankees for the world's championship.

The National Leaguers have contributed the best performance from their league in the last three campaigns. In 1927 the Pirates were stopped by the Yankees in four straight games and likewise the Cardinals were no more fortunate against the New York Americans in 1928. Last year the Chicago Cubs won one and lost four to the Athletics.

The Cardinals have won two games which cannot be taken away from them, so win, lose or draw in the remaining game, or games, they have done better than the Pirates of 1927, the Cardinals of 1928 or the Cubs of 1929.

The Cardinals, Oct. 8, were just where they were in 1926 when they left St. Louis trailing the New Yorkers two games to three and, moving into the Yankee stadium, won two games in a row and the world's championship. Grover Cleveland Alexander stopped the Yankees 10 to 2 in the sixth game and then came in to rescue Jess Haines in the seventh when the Yankees threatened to tie the score. "Old Pete's" performance in forcing Tony Lazzeri to miss a third strike, leaving the score 3 to 2 in favor of St. Louis, is baseball history, although Alexander since has passed out of the major leagues.

So great was the rush to see the game Oct. 8 that it took only 1h. 17m. to fill the 3000 bleacher seats. The bleacher line formed Oct. 7 and the ticket window was opened at 8:05 a. m. When it was closed it was estimated that about 2500 men and boys were in the crowd trying to get tickets.

RED SOX DO NOT WANT McCARTHY

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Robert Quinn, president of the Boston American League baseball team, announced Oct. 7 that he had called off all negotiations with Joe McCarthy, recently deposed manager of the Chicago Cubs, to manage the Boston Red Sox and that under no circumstances would the Red Sox consider him as manager.

CHICAGO BICYCLE RACE

CHICAGO (AP)—Chicago's twenty-fourth international six-day bicycle race will be staged at the Chicago Stadium Nov. 8 to 15, it was announced Oct. 8.

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SEVEN BATTLES FOR S. C. TITLE

North Carolina Meets Maryland in Most Interesting Football Clash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Seven family battles and five intersectional tilts feature the card for Southern Conference football teams Oct. 11. The week-end games will be the second series in the Conference race for supremacy and the contests are certain to be fast and furious. Leading the list in interest is the North Carolina-Maryland game at Chapel Hill. Alabama will meet Sewanee in Birmingham to continue a rivalry that is one of the South's oldest. A rejuvenated Auburn team under C. A. Wynne will journey to Jacksonville, Fla., to face the fast-stepping Florida Alligators. Clemson and North Carolina State College meet on Friday at Charlotte in a game that holds considerable promise. South Carolina entertains Louisiana at Columbia in a game that should be a thriller because of the open style of play employed by both teams and the resourcefulness of Coaches Cohen and Laval.

A high-powered Tennessee team will meet a less experienced University of Mississippi team in Knoxville and the charges of Coach R. R. Neyland should win without difficulty. At the same time, Vanderbilt, fresh from an intersectional victory over Minnesota, will face Virginia P. I. in Nashville.

Probably never before has the Conference offered so many high class teams in intersectional combat as the five who will represent the South on distant fields Saturday. Georgia goes to New Haven to meet a Yale team that will be fired with the memory of a shutout defeat in Athens last year. Georgia Technology, a team that is beginning to take on some of the aspects of the national champions of 1928, goes to Pittsburgh to tackle a tough Carnegie Technology team in the initial game of a contemplated series between these schools. A good Tulane team will attempt to overcome the handicap of traveling to Evanston to meet Northwestern and then going way out to Texas when it meets the Texas Aggies Saturday. Washington & Lee will play West Virginia at Charleston, W. Va., in a rivalry that has known many contests. Virginia, unable to defeat a mediocre Duke team, travels to Philadelphia to meet Pennsylvania on Franklin Field and seems poorly prepared to return with a victory.

Every member of the Conference will be engaged on Saturday, the remaining four colleges playing southern opponents outside the organization. The V. M. I.-Citadel game at Charleston, S. C., Duke-Davidson contest at Durham and Mississippi A. & M.-Millsaps tilt at Starkeville, are going to be close and hard-fought affairs as none of these member teams have shown any great superiority over their non-Conference opponents. Kentucky's giant team should win with ease when it plays Maryville at Lexington.

Six Scoring Bees

Saturday's six battles among Conference teams resulted in scoring bees in every instance. Alabama led the parade with a smashing 64 to 0 victory over University of Mississippi. It was a field day for the Alabama backs as they galloped through the huge holes opened by F. H. Sington '31 and Capt. C. B. Clements '31 at the tackles. J. R. Campbell '31, quarterback and spin play specialist, and J. H. Suther '31 led the backs in ground gained and Suther proved again that he is a dangerous back who will bear watching this year. Frequent substitutions were made by Coach W. W. Wade and he was enabled to get a line on many new players. The Alabamans look far superior to the 1929 team which could beat Ole Miss only 22 to 7. The running and kicking of Colon Brown '32 at halfback were the only interesting features of the Ole Miss attack.

Georgia Technology exceeded the expectations of its fondest admirers in a comeback attempt by sweeping through a fast South Carolina team, 45 to 0. Technology used runs, passes, everything in the football category to pile up yardage, and the Game Cocks never had a chance to get started. Capt. E. O. Dunlap '31 led the scoring with three touchdowns while R. E. Strickland '32, fullback, was close behind with two. Long runs and passes by Dunlap, a 55-yard gallop by L. F. Barron '32, substitute half and member of a famous football family at Technology, and a 78-yard run by E. D. Herron Jr. '31, end, after intercepting a South Carolina pass, were features of the game.

Duke Surprises the South

Playing at Tampa, Florida was held scoreless by North Carolina State for the first half, but came back with a rush after the rest period to win 27 to 0. Florida scored three touchdowns in the third period before injecting the second team which had struggled in vain with the Wolf Pack throughout the first quarter. C. E. Sauls '31, fullback, led the 'Gator scoring with two touchdowns. The second was a brilliant piece of work, the Florida full carrying a kickoff to the Carolina 35-yard line and then sprinting to the goal line on the next play. Long runs by Capt. LeRoy Bethea '31 and completion of a lateral pass for a touchdown by Joseph Hall '32, decathlon star, were other features of the game. State could do little on offensive, but on several occasions threw up a stubborn defense near its own goal line.

Duke surprised the South with a smashing 32-to-0 victory over Virginia at Durham. It was a great comeback after a 22-to-0 loss to South Carolina the previous Saturday. Straight line play accounted for the Duke scoring with the diminutive P. O. Brewer '32 at halfback providing the features of its attack and scoring three of his team's five touchdowns. A tight defense held Virginia in check except on one occasion when W. T. Thomas '32, crack Virginia half, reeled off 55 yards to the Duke 18-yard line.

Kentucky ran the list of shutouts up to five by defeating Sewanee 37 to 0 in a Saturday-night game at Stoll Field, Lexington. Long runs by J. S. Kelly '32, spectacular halfback, were outstanding. Kelly scored two of the Kentucky touchdowns and his scoring was matched by Cecil Urbaniak '32 half, and C. A. Spicer '31, quarterback.

Playing at Blacksburg, Va., Virginia Polytechnic Institute and North Carolina engaged in a passing spree with the latter team coming out victorious by a score of 39 to 21. The Gobblers quickly took the lead by scoring a touchdown, but the Tar Heels soon went out in front by means of a series of bewildering passes and were never headed. J. E. Magner '31, half, and J. D. Branch '32, quarterback, were the chief Tar Heel scorers with two touchdowns each. Branch electrified the stands with an 80-yard return of a kickoff to the Gobbler goal line and his running from scrimmage and pass receiving were brilliant. H. C. House '31, fullback, also played a wonderful game, at one time breaking loose on a brilliant 66-yard dash to the goal line. Capt. H. V. Hooper '31, quarterback, was the Gobbler offensive star.

Georgia Defeats Mercer Easily

In games with Southern opponents outside the Conference Georgia showed considerable strength in swamping Mercer by a score of 51 to 0. It was an excellent test game for Coach H. J. Mehre, since he was able to use a majority of his squad in the action. Georgia relied on straight-line football to score, with J. E. Roberts '32, fullback, crashing over for four of the tallies.

Louisiana held a field meet at the expense of Southwestern Louisiana, sprinting to an 85-to-0 win at Baton Rouge. Mixing passes and line plays, Coach Russ Cohen's pupils scored almost at will.

Playing at Knoxville, Tennessee had a hard fight in winning 18 to 0 over the 1930 edition of the once great Centre College eleven. The backfield trio of J. S. Hackman '31, Hugh Fausst '31 and P. D. Heydrick '32, halfbacks, each scored a touchdown for the Volunteers, but only by dint of the very hardest effort. In addition to holding Tennessee fairly well in check, the Colonels made a serious threat to score on one occasion. The showing was rather disappointing to Tennessee followers who have been hoping for a championship this year after their team has failed to achieve this goal, although undefeated in the Conference in three years.

Auburn Followers Encouraged

Alabama Polytechnic Institute came into its own against a strong Spring Hill College team of the S. I. A. A., winning 13 to 0. The result was encouraging to Auburn supporters since it was the first game in almost two years in which the Tigers have scored as many as two touchdowns. A 63-yard gallop by J. F. Hitchcock '33, half, and a 20-yard dash by T. F. Brown '33, fullback, accounted for the Auburn scores.

Several other Conference teams did not find very easy sailing against smaller opponents. Washington & Lee received a very stiff workout in winning by a 14-to-0 score from Richmond. E. P. Martin Jr. '32, halfback, was the star in the Generals' victory, crashing the line 10 yards for one touchdown and dashing 85 yards with a kickoff to put the ball in position for W. W. Mattox '32, half, to score the second touchdown. Virginia Military Institute was hard pushed to eke out a 6-to-0 victory over St. John's College of Annapolis. A 28-yard pass from J. C. Williams '31, half, to R. H. Gregory '31, end, and a 30-yard run by the latter provided the only Cadet score.

Coach C. K. Cagle's Mississippi Aggies were the least fortunate of the teams playing outside elevens, for when the smoke of battle had cleared, the Aggies were the losers to Mississippi College by a score of 13 to 12. It was the first time since 1921 that Mississippi College has won from the larger college and that year, just as on Saturday, it was a superior ability to convert the point after touchdown that provided the winning margin.

Vanderbilt Sophomores Surprise

Three intersectional battles were of great interest to southern fandom, but the Conference, playing entirely on foreign territory, could gain only one victory. Vanderbilt's Commodores, with a goodly number of sophomores, surprised their friends by a smashing 33-to-7 victory over a strong Minnesota team at Minneapolis. It was the second time in three tries that Coach D. E. McGugin has returned with a victory over Minnesota. A superior passing game and a stout defense accounted for the Commodore triumph. J. C. Askew '31, a fleet but light halfback who has been knocking at the gates of stardom for two years but forced into a substitute rôle because of his weight handicap, was the big star for Vanderbilt, scoring four of his team's five touchdowns. Aside from the brilliant play of Askew, the excellent team direction and passing of Benjamin Parker '32 and the line play of Clarence Gracey Jr. '33, center, and J. E. Beasley '33, guard, two sophomores, playing their first big game, was outstanding.

Tulane lost a hard contest to Northwestern by a 14-to-0 score largely because the Evanston team had an unusual opportunist in Capt. Henry Bruder and because the 100 per cent new backfield could not function well enough to keep the ball in the enemy's territory. Tulane showed possibilities, and once the backfield quartet gets going will be a serious contender in the Conference.

Maryland, which surprised the country by holding Yale to a 13-13 tie last year, was unable to repeat and the New Haven team crashed through for a 40-to-13 victory. G. V. Chalmers '32, half, and L. W. Berger, halfback, who scored the tying points last year, were the offensive stars for Maryland, each contributing a touchdown.

Nebraska Invades Oklahoma to Open Big Six Conference

Defending Champions Are Favored to Defeat Sooners in Only Missouri Valley Game Scheduled for Week-End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—When University of Nebraska attacks University of Oklahoma at Norman, Okla., Oct. 11, the football championship race of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, or "Big Six" will be under way. Nebraska is defending the title. Two nonconference games engage other members, University of Missouri visiting St. Louis University, while University of Kansas receives the Haskell Indians at Lawrence, Kan., Oct. 10. Iowa State is taking the week-end off in preparation for Nebraska the following Saturday, and Kansas State is doing the same in view of the coming encounter with Kansas.

Nebraska should be favored over Oklahoma, as the Cornhuskers are again developing the power-house attack, despite the fact that Coach D. X. Bible said he didn't have that kind of material this year. They may have contented themselves with old-fashioned football in defeating the Texas Aggies, 13 to 0, last week, because the Texans did not offer stiff opposition. Another factor is that few teams have their open play and forward passes perfected so early in the season, and they will not take a chance with them unless hard pressed.

Oklahoma will have to look out for those two sturdy fullbacks, R. W. Young '31 and Marvin Paul '32, who took turns smashing the Texas line for touchdowns. In one drive Paul carried the ball 11 out of 12 times for a gain of 70 yards, and Oklahoma should plan to see that no performance of this kind is permitted at Norman.

Tied Last Year

Coach A. T. Lindsey's team, though light and inexperienced, opened its season successfully by defeating University of New Mexico, 48 to 0. A score of this kind gives no indication of a team's power for a game with the sturdy Nebraskans, but it shows that the Sooners at least know what the game is all about. This encounter should be interesting in view of the fact that Oklahoma played the championship Nebraska eleven to a 13-to-13 tie last year.

Though Kansas looks strong as a result of its 26-to-0 win over Creighton, it is hard to figure out just what to anticipate against the Haskell Indians. No doubt Coach H. W. Hargiss expects a victory, as is customary in the early games, but there have been upsets already and there may be more. Haskell beat Washburn, 27 to 14, a week ago.

With its heavy and talented squad, however, Kansas should win, especially if J. A. Bausch '31, keeps hitting as hard as he did last week. He smashed the Creighton line for two touchdowns, while a new pair of halfbacks, Elmer S. Haake '32 and O. E. Beach '33, did almost as well.

Missouri Should Recover

Missouri should recover from the unexpected setback it received, 9 to 0, from University of Colorado last week, and turn in a victory against the St. Louis eleven. The latter lost a game, 21 to 0, to Oklahoma City University, Oct. 3. The Missouri defense probably will not be tested as it was last week, and the offensive may have a chance to get under way. It was the 50-yard punting of the opposition that kept Missouri defending its own territory most of the game, and a 30-yard pass in the opening period that scored the touchdown on the Tigers. Coach Gwinn Henry's boys should make a much better showing against St. Louis.

Iowa State got a severe test at Illinois, losing, 7 to 0, to the "Big Ten" contender, and is probably wise in laying off for the Nebraska game later. Kansas State defeated Washburn, 14 to 0, and should be ready to meet the strong Kansas team a week hence.

NEW HOCKEY RULES IN A. H. ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn.—William F. Grant, president of the Kansas City Club, has been elected president and secretary-treasurer of the American Hockey Association. T. J. Shaughnessy, Chicago, was named vice-president, while directors include W. R. Whiteside, Tulsa; W. Gordon Hegart, Duluth; John Farquhar and Shaughnessy, Chicago; Grant and Gordon Whiteside, St. Louis.

Changes in association rules include a 20-minute extra period of two 10-minute sessions each in case the regular 60 minutes of play ends in a tie, and the decision against granting one point to each team in association standings when a contest ends in a tie. Another change permits a player to receive a pass across the blue line if he is behind the puck when he crosses, provided he is in the zone from which the puck was shot. The league voted for a 12-man club with a spare goalie. The limit last year was 11.

A 48-game schedule, calling for 24 games at home and a like number on the road will be drafted within a few days.

CRAIG WOOD REGAINS TITLE

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Craig Wood regained the championship of the New Jersey Professional Golfers' Association at the Crestmont Country Club Oct. 7 by coming from twelfth position on the final 36 holes. Wood, a native of Lake Placid, N. Y., and winner of the Hawaiian open last November, finished three strokes to the good with a 72-hole total of 294. The defending titleholder, Jack Forrester of Hackensack, was second with 297.

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PICK-UPS
By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—According to the averages, Charlie Gelbert, the young St. Louis shortstop, is the leading batter of the World Series among those players who have taken part in all of the five games played to date. His average is recorded as being .429, established by making six hits in 14 times at bat. These hits consist of five singles and one triple, enabling him to score on two occasions. Another feature that has made him by far the outstanding player in the 1930 classic is the fact that he has accepted 26 chances in the field without an error. Truly a remarkable record for a young player enjoying his first World Series. Averages also show that Gelbert has driven in three of his team's runs.

The shortstop is the only Cardinal regular who is batting over the .300 mark. Lindsey, who has been in only one game and at bat only once, has a perfect average of 1.000 by having made one hit. Jess Haines, who has also appeared in one contest, has made one hit out of two times up for a mark of .500. Grimes, in two games, is hitting .400. Jimmy Wilson has hit well since being allowed back in the game after his absence from the lineup. In three contests he has made four safe hits for an average of .364. Jim Bottomley has taken part in all of the games and has the lowest average, that of .050. He has driven out only one hit, a double.

Al Simmons has done most of the batting for the Athletics. His average is .389 in the five games, compiled by making seven hits in 18 times at bat. He also has a perfect fielding average, accepting 10 chances. Jimmy Foxx, whose hard drive put the A's ahead in the last game, has made six hits for a mark of .333. Jimmy Moore, the young recruit outfielder, is batting for 1.000, as he has been at bat twice as a pinch hitter, singling the first time and drawing a base on balls the second time. Haas and Boley each have the lowest averages among the regulars, those of .118.

If Connie Mack leads his team to victory over the Cardinals in this close World Series battle, he should be given much praise for the manner in which he has worked his pitchers to advantage. It seems that he has only two men, Bob Grove and George Earnshaw, upon whom he can depend. Either man may be classed with the leading pitchers of baseball, but when two men are all a manager has, it is very difficult to go out and win a World Series. The veteran manager's ability to get the most out of his boxmen is remarkable. But despite that managerial ability which only Connie Mack can display, one must not overlook the fact that Grove and Earnshaw are the men who have been doing the work. Earnshaw especially does not seem to be in the public eye and his picture has not been on the front pages of the papers, but this big, young right-hander should figure in at least one more game before the series is ended.

It might also be well to mention the excellent umpiring that has been given during the entire series. The men who have been officiating in such a capable manner are Moriarty, Rigler, Geisel and Reardon. Of course there are bound to be differences of opinion on balls and strikes at times; but, as a general rule, they have been called right. Good umpiring can do much to make a series more successful.

It seems rather unfortunate that Burleigh Grimes cannot be credited with a victory in this series. On two occasions he has worked hard to win, but has either not been given the "breaks" or the other pitchers are just a little better. His battle with Earnshaw in the last game is especially worthy of praise.

According to reports, the fans were given their first opportunity in the games at St. Louis, to watch Connie Mack run his team from the bench. Usually he is concealed in the shadow of the dugout. But owing to the fact that extra bleachers were erected on the playing field in front of the stands, the players were forced to sit on benches out in the open. Connie Mack sat there also in full view and directed his club as usual with his famous score card.

It is very noticeable that St. Louis is much more enthusiastic over the World Series than is Philadelphia. Perhaps it is because it is not an unusual thing for the A's to win a pennant.

Babe Ruth of the Yankees and John McGraw, manager of the Giants, watched the games in St. Louis from the press box.

CHICAGO CITY SERIES PRODUCES ONE RECORD

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Attendance at the city series between the White Sox and Cubs, won by the latter, was up to standard, showing that baseball defies business depression. Some 162,918 fans watched the six games. The previous record of 175,192 for 1928 was for a seven-game series. The series has been an annual event, save for war and local participation in World Series, and 18 have been held. A record for a single game, 45,104, was set at Wrigley Field last Sunday.

STRAUSS LEAVES LEHIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Morton Strauss of Philadelphia and the class of 1931 at Lehigh University has announced that he has left college to become a member of the Philadelphia Athletics Baseball Club. He expects to be sent to the Pacific Coast League to play for Portland, Ore. While a student at Lehigh, Strauss played three seasons of baseball.

HOTALING WINS AT UNION

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Grover Hotaling '32 won the Union College intramural singles tennis championship from Reginald J. Walrath '33, defending champion, Oct. 7, by 1—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

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SCHOONERS MADE READY FOR RACES

GLOUCESTER, Mass. (AP)—The schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, Gloucester's candidate for international fishermen's sailing honors in the series of races which will open off here Oct. 9 with the Bluenose of Nova Scotia, returned to the water Oct. 7 after her final grooming on a marine railway. The Gloucester schooner was pronounced by her skipper, the veteran Capt. Ben Pine, ready and his crew of 30 hardy Gloucester men eager to begin the series.

The Thebaud took aboard a new main gaff Oct. 7, the original gaff having been found too light to stand the strain put upon it by her big mainsail.

Bluenose throughout the day was a beehive of industry as Capt. Angus Walters and his crew hastened the big Lunenburg schooner's final tuning up. On Oct. 7 both vessels were tied up at neighboring fish piers, which were thronged with visitors who wished to see at close hand two of the handsomest and ablest vessels of the fishing banks.

The series which will open off here Oct. 9 will go to the schooner first to win two races. With the victory will go the Sir Thomas Lipton International Fishermen's challenge trophy and the lion's share of a big cash purse.

Gloucester is preparing to play host to the largest throng of visitors in the history of the ancient seaport Oct. 9. The American Legion, meeting in Boston, has been invited and a large portion of that organization is expected to watch Bluenose and Thebaud battle for the international sailing supremacy on the north Atlantic.

MRS. DICKENSON SCORES A 73

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—One of the lowest net scores of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association's season, a 73, was returned at the Plainfield Country Club Oct. 7 in the W. M. G. A.'s last one-day tournament of the year in New Jersey. The winner was Mrs. M. P. Dickenson, of the Springdale Golf Club at Princeton. She also had a day's best gross score, 86, which included a 40 on the second nine. Mrs. Dickenson led a field of 49 starters by seven strokes in net scoring, but as she elected to take the prize for low gross, the first net award went to Mrs. Harold R. Bennett of Shackamaxon. Her score was 97—17—80. Mrs. J. F. Perry of Maplewood, won second net, with 103—20—83.

YALE NEWS STILL CRITICAL

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Yale News, undergraduate daily, returned to its criticism of early football under the caption, "Lambs led to the slaughter," by commenting Oct. 7 on the use by Yale Oct. 4 of three teams against Maryland. It says the question at issue is "instinctive sportsmanship." The News said it thought Harvard's way of playing a double-header, as it did Oct. 4, was to be preferred as a means of toughening substitutes.

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NEW SYSTEM FOR COLUMBIA TEAM

Coach Little Varies Attack of Lions—Sophomores Are Standing Out

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Columbia University has developed a new style of football this season, as the result of the coming of Lou Little as head coach, and from the very start of the practice, the new influence has been generally noticeable. In place of a few plays regularly and well executed, the entire plan has been to develop new and fancy formations, and as a result the play in the two games so far has found the opposition literally bewildered by the tricks. Forward and lateral passes, double passes, including double back formations, have proved that the old-time football at Morningside Heights is a thing of the past, as far as Little is concerned.

The first two hints of the new régime came in the first week of practice, when two of the standbys of former years, Ralph A. Hewitt '32 and Remey R. Tys '31, found themselves in new places from those where they made their reputations in past seasons. Hewitt, the running halfback of last year, and in the freshman team the year before, was shifted to quarterback, to run the new plays, while Tys, famous for the last three years as a tackle, suddenly went to end, to take care of the receiving end of forward passes. Both of these changes have proved most effective, and they are now among the stars of the new plays.

Of the players of last year, Joseph J. Stanczyk '31, at fullback, is still depended on as first string back, while Edward Weinstock '32, at right guard, is also a fixture. James F. Sheridan '31, relief quarter last year, is also in his old place, supporting Hewitt, while Stuart C. Van Voorhees '32, is at the other end. But the most of the line, as well as many of the backs, are recruited from newcomers, who are apt to be better qualified to fit into a new régime than those whose training will include the unlearning of many things no longer wanted.

Good End Play Needed

With forward passing one of the leading keynotes, naturally the ends are calling for more attention than ever before, and Tys and Van Voorhees are now showing fine work in those places. In support of them, Robert S. Lippoth '33, is the first string substitute, while Edward H. Edling '32, and Thomas J. Reilly '31, have also seen service. Gordon A. Spencer '32, B. F. Raines '31, Victor H. Nordstrom '31, and Carl H. Bodtlander '33, are the others on the first squad, and all are likely to find work during the coming games.

A pair of last year freshmen, George T. Sherwood '33, and Lewis P. Barber '33, started the season as the tackles, but the latter was set aside for the Union game in favor of the veteran Carl M. Ganzle '31, while two sophomores, John P. Prendergast '33, and Herman J. Von Plonski '33, as well as August F. Banko '32, are also listed for the places. Barber has been moved over to guard for the present, but may be returned to the other group in case of need.

Center Strikes Stride

Another promotion from the freshmen, Stephen J. Grenda '33, and Frank Nobiletti '32, a substitute last year, are contending for the starting position at left guard, while on the right side Weinstock had for his relief man Romeo Japar '32, who was also a guard substitute last season. Barber and two other sophomores, William K. Moss '33, and Robert J. Hickey '33, are also being used.

Center Strikes Stride

William M. McDuffee '32, a relief center last year, who failed to settle down to his best in the early practice, so that Little was compelled to use various players from other positions for the key position, has now struck his stride, and is holding down the passing position with fine effect. As his relief man, William H. Allan '32 is installed, while Hickey and Barber are back to other places, after original assignments to center.

Plenty of back field men are already proving that Little will have good material to experiment with. In this case also the graduates from the freshmen are especially numerous and effective, along with the veterans, Hewitt, Sheridan and Stanczyk. Besides the first pair, Irving J. Britz '32 is being used as quarterback, while several of the others can be shifted to the place for special formations. Stanczyk at fullback is kicking better than ever before, under the efficient coaching of the new mentor, and has also developed a triple threat with his passing. In his support, J. D. Mosser '32 and Jay J. Hodupp '33 are taking the work seriously, and may be shifted from their other positions to fullback as well.

It would be hard to say which of the crop of halfbacks are most likely to draw the chief assignments for the later games, but at the present time a pair of sophomores, Manuel Rivero '33 and Harold Wolkind '33, are opening the games, while Edward B. Hall '32, Harrison H. Scott '31 and Lawrence J. Cadogan '33, are next in order. Mosser and Hodupp are also likely to fill in on occasion, as are Walter F. Salvo '32, and Haakon G. Gulbransen, now a graduate student, who is better known as the fencing star of recent years.

With topheavy scores of 48 to 0 over Middlebury, and 25 to 0 over Union, the team has already showed great scoring power, and now is settling down to prepare for the harder games to come. Wesleyan will be met this week-end, with the balance of the schedule as follows:

Oct. 18—Dartmouth at Hanover; 25—Williams at Baker Field.
Nov. 1—Cornell at Baker Field; 8—Colgate at Baker Field; 15—Brown at Providence; 27—Syracuse at Baker Field.

TO ENLARGE THE FRONTENAC

MONTREAL—Canadian Pacific will start shortly on construction of a $1,000,000 annex to the Chateau Frontenac. When it is completed the hotel will extend to the old Kent House, one of the most historical buildings in the city.

BY-PLAYS

WHAT WOULD RIP VAN WINKLE SAY TODAY?

IN THE days of Rip Van Winkle, bowling might have been considered a comparatively modest sport. Today there are $256,000,000 invested in alleys alone in the United States, according to W. V. Thompson, one of the original organizers of the American Bowling Congress. Counting the balls, pins and the factories that make them, as well as the many other items used in connection with the operating and servicing of bowling alleys, the investment in the business probably will reach $400,000,000, says Mr. Thompson. He estimates conservatively that each of 160,000 alleys averages $6 a day income, which would make a total of $960,000 a day for an industry which in Rip Van Winkle's day was more or less of a casual affair.

A YEAR BOOK FOR THE GOLFER

One of the most valuable additions to golf literature that has been published this year is entitled "The Golfer's Year Book," and it is edited by William D. Richardson and Lincoln A. Werden, two men who are well qualified for the work. Close students of the playing of this great game, the authors have assembled just the kind of information that the followers of golf are most anxious to obtain, and have seldom been able to find. Few indeed are the records, performances or major tournaments connected with golf that are not covered in this volume. In addition, it contains special articles, including one on that greatest of all golfers, Bobby Jones. The book also contains a complete golf club directory of North America, a directory of golf professionals and biographical records of champions. It is a book which every golf fan will enjoy reading and is published by the Golfers Year Book Company, Inc., 331 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. The price is $3.

WILL IT RESULT IN A NEW CLASS?

The retirement of George Von Elm, United States champion in 1926, from amateur golf, which was followed up a few days later by the announced retirement of John Goodman, the young golfer who became famous in the 1929 championship tournament at Pebles Beach, Calif., when he eliminated the great "Bobby" Jones in the first round of match play, has certainly started considerable talk among the golfers of the United States. Just what it will lead to is a question which no doubt is being given some consideration by the powers that be in United States golfing circles. The answer is somewhat of a puzzle at the present time.

It is the announced intention of Von Elm not to give up golf competition entirely, but simply to quit taking part in amateur tournaments and compete in open events. He states that he does not plan to become a "professional" golfer, but that he will call himself a "Business-man-golfer," which is certainly something new, at least, so far as its name is concerned, in the field of golf competition. He maintains that this makes him neither an amateur nor a professional; but it would seem as if such a stand would leave him eligible for professional and open competition as a professional.

This move seems to have been made largely on account of the amount of money he has paid out in the last few years in order to compete in amateur tournaments, as well as represent the United States in Walker Cup competition. There is no question but what it costs a golfer considerable money to compete in tournaments, especially when those held in distant parts of the country are picked out. Even the golfer who is to play in just the national championships must have a very good income, as well as a fine position which permits of his being absent from his business at least a week at a time, conditions which evidently do not fit Von Elm's case.

No new idea has been sprung in golf that will be more closely watched by the golfing powers of the United States than this one of Von Elm's. So far as we know, it has never been tried before and, if it works out to the satisfaction of Von Elm, it is quite probable that more than one of the amateur golfers of the United States may decide to become a "Business-man-golfer." Stranger things than that have happened in the sporting world.

Wilson Is Chosen as Most Valuable

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (AP)—Lewis R. (Hack) Wilson, slugging outfielder of the Chicago Cubs, who smashed all National Baseball League home run records this year, besides dethroning Babe Ruth as the major league home run champion, was proclaimed Oct. 7 his league's most valuable player, by vote of a committee of the Baseball Writers' Association of America.

The selection was unofficial, inasmuch as the National League last year abandoned its annual custom of picking the most valuable performer and rewarding him with $1000.

However, it was made by the same committee that functioned on behalf of the league last year, and was announced by James Crusinberry of Chicago, the retiring president of the writers' organization.

First Time for Wilson

Wilson won the distinction, for the first time, after a close contest with Frankie Frisch, captain of the St. Louis Cardinals, and Bill Terry, first baseman of the New York Giants, and the new National League batting king. Wilson received 70 votes out of a possible maximum of 80. Frisch received 64 and Terry 58. No others were close.

The extraordinary feature of the voting was that Wilson led the tabulation, despite being accorded only one ballot for first place among the eight writers, each of whom ranked 10 players. Frisch, on the other hand, was voted the most valuable by four and Terry by the remaining three. Wilson's total points were higher by reason of his receiving five votes for second place, one for third and one for fourth, while his rivals were shoved further down the list by some of the selectors.

None of the three leading contenders has ever won the honor before. Rogers Hornsby won the last official National League award last year, it being his second prize.

Hack Wilson, Chicago	70
Frank Frisch, St. Louis	64
Bill Terry, New York	58
Babe Herman, Brooklyn	35
Chuck Klein, Phillies	33
Kiki Cuyler, Chicago	27
Glenn Wright, Brooklyn	27
Fred Lindstrom, New York	17
Paul Waner, Pittsburgh	14
Elwood English, Chicago	13
Al Lopez, Brooklyn	12
Gabby Hartnett, Chicago	10
Burleigh Grimes, St. Louis	9
Rabbit Maranville, Boston	9
Walter Berger, Boston	8
Travis Jackson, New York	7
Gus Mancuso, St. Louis	6
Pat Malone, Chicago	6
Taylor Douthit, St. Louis	4
Pie Traynor, Pittsburgh	3
Charley Gelbert, St. Louis	2
George Grantham, Pittsburgh	2
Ray Kremer, Pittsburgh	2
Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	1
Harry Heilmann, Cincinnati	1

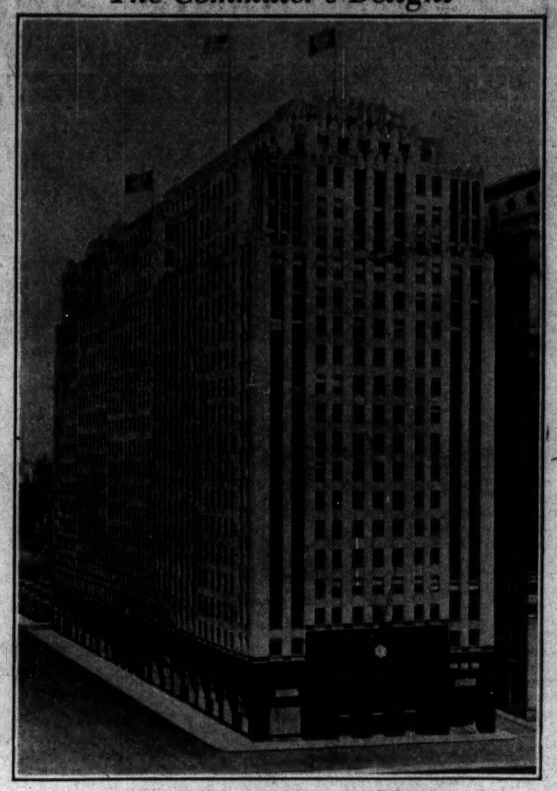
The members of the writers' association committee asked by Crusinberry to make the selections were: Fred Lieb, New York Post; Paul Shannon, Boston Post; Harry Robert, Philadelphia Ledger; Garry Shumacher, Brooklyn Journal; Charles Doyle, Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph; Martin Haley, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; Tom Swope, Cincinnati Post; Irving Vaughn, Chicago Tribune.

William L. Veeck, president of the Chicago Cubs, when he learned of the selection, announced that the Chicago club would give Wilson $1000, which in the past had been given by the National League.

MID-WEST STATES UTILITIES

Authorization for issuance of $5,000,000 of Mid-West States Utilities Company refunding mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due Jan. 1, 1945, for the purpose of retiring funded debt of the company and subsidiaries, has been made by the directors.

The Commuter's Delight



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COMMUTERS GET BETTER SERVICE IN PHILADELPHIA

New Pennsylvania Road Station for Electric Trains Only

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Greater convenience in commuting coupled with improved facilities for getting in and out of the station, are delighting Philadelphia's 30,000 suburbanites who daily use the Pennsylvania Railroad's new station which has been opened to handle its 325 electric commuting trains.

The new station, which is within a short distance of the old Broad Street terminal, leaves the latter for the exclusive use of steam trains. The inauguration of service in the new underground station marks the completion of the first major step in Pennsylvania's program of passenger terminal improvement in Philadelphia.

With its platforms, trackage systems and associated facilities, the suburban station stretches approximately from Fifteenth to Eighteenth Streets, and from Pennsylvania Boulevard to the south line of Cuthbest Street. The station proper will be 1000 feet long and 200 feet wide, most of its area extending under the new Broad Street office building and the bed of the new Pennsylvania Boulevard.

On the first level below the street is a mezzanine floor, larger but similar in construction to that of the Hudson Terminal in New York City, with a restaurant, barber shop, telephone and telegraph office, stores and rest rooms, in addition to the main station concourse, waiting rooms and ticket offices.

Four island platforms, each 1100 feet long, will accommodate seven station tracks on the level below the mezzanine floor. Eventually there will be nine tracks in the terminal, with the possibility that the number may be increased to 12. The approaches, waiting room facilities, trackage and platform arrangements have been designed to accommodate the growth of business anticipated in the next 35 years.

"Unseen eyes" literally control all trains operating in and out of the new station, for down below the track level, hidden away in a side corridor, is the interlocking plant from which the entire train movement of the terminal and subway are directed. While the trains themselves are never seen by the operators, their electrical counterparts move across a board on which appears in miniature all station, subway and bridge traffic. These lights indicate to the train directors, switchmen and signal men the exact position of the trains at all times.

MRS. WIGHTMAN-PORTER WIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Mrs. George W. Wightman, winner of many United States women's singles, doubles and mixed-doubles championship titles in the past, and William K. Porter, won the mixed doubles title in the annual fall tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club, here, Oct. 7, by defeating Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm T. Hill in the final round, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

WILLIAMS A. C. ELECTS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The Williams College Athletic Council reelected George Brooks of New York as president for another year, it was announced here Oct. 7. E. Herbert Botsford will serve as vice-president, succeeding Prof. William H. Doughty Jr. The post of secretary will be filled by Prof. Guerdon N. Messer, director of athletics. A. V. Osterhout has been chosen graduate treasurer.

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NEW ENGLAND'S SHARE OF TRADE IN AFRICA CITED

Commissioner Says Region Stands High in South African Business

New England is sharing in the trade between the United States and South Africa, in shipping textiles, hosiery, hardware, leather and other manufactured products to that country, Samuel H. Day, United States Trade Commissioner, who has just returned from his post at Johannesburg, told business men of Boston in conferences at the Boston office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Day is spending three days in Boston, Oct. 8-10, in the interest of trade promotion between the two countries.

New England stands high in the estimation of the business interests of South Africa, he said, owing to the important reciprocal trade in skins, wool and mohair shipped direct to the port of Boston. There is a growing market in southern Africa for the many products of New England, he explained, and "it is only a question of obtaining proper representation and backing up their agents' efforts with the usual New England quality and thoroughness in order to secure a share of this important export market."

American manufacturers are shipping more than $74,000,000 worth of goods to South Africa annually, he said, and during this last year, the United States moved into first place as the leading foreign supplier of merchandise to this market.

"We supply over 80 per cent of the automobiles and parts shipped into southern Africa," he said, "60 per cent of the agricultural implements and tractors, 79 per cent of the petroleum products, and 90 per cent of the silk hosiery. American office appliances are standard equipment in this British dominion.

"American goods have found favor with the Englishman as well as the Africander in South Africa, largely on account of their suitability for the conditions of the country. American automobiles and trucks have performed an outstanding service in upbuilding the country, and tractors are replacing the picturesque oxen and donkey teams that have been the time-honored means of transport on South African farms."

MAYOR ADVISES HELP OF TRADE ON CIVIC CENTER

Curley Favors Purchase of Land on Roxbury Side for Great Project

Another step toward providing Boston with a new civic center, to include a $5,000,000 City Hall and a $7,500,000 City Auditorium, was taken Oct. 8, when committees appointed to study the project presented preliminary reports at Mayor James M. Curley's office.

All agreed on the advisability of having a new center but there was division as to where it should be located. Some believed the present territory in the vicinity of the present City Hall should be utilized; others, including the Mayor, thought that the land edging on the Boston side of Roxbury, bounded by Northampton and Dover Streets, Broadway and Columbus Avenue, was the ideal choice.

The Mayor declared that the Roxbury land could be bought at a reasonable figure. He advised the committees to discuss the question thoroughly with business leaders and to draw up a workable plan for presentation to him at the next get-together. The center, as proposed, would occupy from five to six acres.

Following the meeting, Mayor Curley announced that contracts for the building of a $397,000 L Street Bathhouse and a $21,000 rock garden adjoining the Rose Garden at Franklin Park had been let out to the Rugo Construction Company and the A. G. Tomasello Company, respectively.

LABOR-CAPITAL WORK TOGETHER IN SLACK TIMES

(Continued from Page 1)

general. It is our purpose to continue until this shackle is removed from the working classes."

Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the women's bureau of the Department of Labor, urged the necessity for women to organize in order to protect their working conditions and obtain better ones. There are roughly 4,000,000 women in industrial pursuits in the United States, she said, whose special problems are calling for increasing attention.

Miss Anna Fitzgerald asked local unions to organize their wives into consumer groups to patronize union label goods. She is a delegate from the Women's International Union Label League.

Resolutions, headed by those relating to unemployment, were set for hearings before the resolutions committee. The questions are to be considered in order, starting with unemployment and the proposed change of the federation's policy to a more wet one on prohibition. Hearings on these questions are to start Oct. 9.

Among the resolutions received are those relating to adoption of a five-day week, several in favor of adequate naval construction for national defense, four-hour day on Saturdays throughout the year for all federal employees, radio regulation, use of prison labor on federal construction work, mechanization of cultural arts, which is opposed, eight-hour day for fire fighters, restriction of Mexican and Filipino immigration, unemployment insurance, disposition of the Muscle Shoals project, modification of the packers consent decree, and formation by the President of the United States of a long range planning committee of public works to avert unemployment.

Passenger Mile Now Costs Buses 1 Cent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—It now costs the average bus only 1 cent to carry a passenger a mile, the National Association of Motorbus operators announces.

This conclusion is based on reports received from operators comprising about 20 per cent of those engaged in common carrier service. They show that it costs only 1.19 cents per mile per seat to operate an average 20-passenger bus and .92 cents for the average 30-passenger bus, making an average of approximately 1 cent per seat per mile for buses.

"The extent to which the growth of the industry reflects itself in low cost can be more readily appreciated when the average of 1 cent per passenger mile is compared with approximately 1.50 cents per seat per mile for each of the five seats of the average private automobile," the association declared.

"There is every reason to hope that the next session of Congress, which convenes in December, will take immediate steps to assure federal regulation of interstate lines," it adds. "This will help the traveling public by assuring high standards in accord with federal requirements for transportation utilities and also eliminate the 'wildcat' operators, who now evade any form of regulation."

NEW YORK DRYS FILE PETITIONS OF THIRD PARTY

Five Candidates Already in Field for State Ticket and Legislature

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The first definite effect of the dry revolt against the wet declarations of the Republican and Democratic Parties in New York State was evidenced here Oct. 7, when nominating petitions for five third-party candidates were filed with the Secretary of State.

Besides nominating Prof. Robert Paris Carroll, of Syracuse University, for Governor, the Law Preservation Party put four other dry candidates in the field to seek the offices of State Attorney-General, Justice of the Supreme Court, Representative in Congress and State Senator.

The additional petitions came as a surprise move, and in each instance are directed against Republican Party indorsements of wet candidates. In one instance—that of Supreme Court Justice in the seventh judicial district—the third party indorsed the Democratic nominee, William F. Lynn of Rochester.

Mrs. Grace Robinson Hale of Canton, St. Lawrence County, prominent woman lawyer, was named for Attorney-General to oppose Isadore Bookstein of Albany, Republican nominee, and John J. Bennett of Brooklyn, Democratic nominee.

County Slate in Monroe

Frank C. Perkins of Buffalo was nominated for Congress in the Forty-Second Congressional District, where Walter G. Andrews, wet, defeated S. Wallace Dempsey (R.), dry, for the Republican nomination.

Benedict Hatmaker of Saratoga Springs, was nominated for State Senator from that district to oppose two wets, Clarence G. Knapp, Democrat, and Alexander G. Baxter, Republican nominee. In this district Thomas C. Brown, dry, was defeated for the Republican nomination.

Leaders in the third party movement announced that many other designations have been filed in local districts throughout the State with a complete legislative slate in Monroe County.

Although only 12,000 signatures were necessary, the petitions naming Professor Carroll had 30,418 names, and 18,000 were claimed for Mrs. Hale's petitions.

Petitions Filled Quickly

Henry A. J. Castor of Albany, secretary of the Republican Club for Law Enforcement, filed the petition with M. D. L. Van Over, of Inwood, as campaign managers for the dry forces. Mr. Castor stated that the Carroll signatures were obtained in two weeks, and showed surprising strength for the dry movement in cities as well as in the rural sections. More than 1000 signatures were obtained in Albany, Schenectady, Onondaga, Monroe, Erie and Oswego counties. In New York City between 200 and 300 signatures were obtained in each borough.

No announcement regarding the financing of the dry campaign has been made, but it is reliably reported that strong backing has been obtained.

Workers who obtained the signatures reported that in addition to the feeling over the dry issue, there is a strong resentment at attacks made on the Hoover Administration. The President's demand at Boston for law enforcement is credited with having added many names to the petitions.

Providing of Work Called Local Issue

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — A warning against "legislative interference" in meeting the employment situation was voiced by M. J. Hickey, secretary of the Industrial Council of the National Association of Manufacturers at the meeting of the association here on Oct. 8. He declared that "the problem must be localized plant by plant, business by business, trade by trade and community by community."

"It has been said repeatedly during the current year," Mr. Hickey continued, "that unless captains of industry and business do something to overcome the economic looses from uncontrolled peaks and valleys of employment and business activity, the several agencies of the Government will have to do so. I am happy to report that the various local community and private industry plans now in operation, or in process of formulation, bid fair to make unnecessary, even dangerous, any intervention by legislative or administrative agencies of government."

Mr. Hickey suggested that the first step in restoring business to normal would be to reduce the expenses of state and local agencies of government "so that the 25 per cent of the cost of food and other commodities, products and business services represented by public taxation of business may be materially reduced."

At the organization meeting of the newly elected board of directors Oct. 7, John E. Edgerton was reelected president and general manager of the association. He has held the post since 1921. J. Lewis Benton was reelected as general secretary, assistant treasurer and assistant to the president; Henry Abbott as treasurer, and J. R. Joyce as assistant secretary. John Trix of Detroit was made honorary director of the association for life.

Electricity Third Largest Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Electricity in all its phases has become America's third largest industry, ranking next to agriculture and railroading, according to Charles M. Ripley, electrical engineer of the General Electric Company in a leeture here before Niagara Frontier Chapter of Illuminating Engineers.

"Almost twice the population of the entire world would be required to do the day's work in America should mechanical means and electric power be removed," Mr. Ripley asserted. "Electricity can be regarded as the workers' new declaration of independence, and its increasing use is bringing about a higher standard of living for labor."

Mr. Ripley visioned an electrical future when homes will be cooled or heated by electricity, and when television will enable persons in the United States to view scenes in Europe and see news events as well as hear about them as they transpire.

Boston's Reception to Legion Wins Praise From Bodenhamer

Boston is praised by O. L. Bodenhamer, national commander of the American Legion, for its welcome to the Legionnaires and for the arrangements made by officials and citizens for their reception. In a statement issued just before the opening of the Oct. 8 session, he said:

"The parade of the American Legion yesterday, marking as it did the huge climax of the Legion year 1929-1930, was representative of the Legion spirit throughout the year in our program of service.

"I was deeply impressed, and deeply appreciative, of the welcome shown by the citizens of Boston and New England, for our own great commander-in-chief, General John J. Pershing.

"The reverence likewise shown by the great crowds for our own Legionnaires and the respect and sincere recognition of the Legion's usefulness as shown by the tremendous reception accorded their columns as they passed in review indicate without question the intense patriotism of the people of Boston, and of the adjoining territory which sent so many hundreds of thousands of visitors to Boston for the parade.

"The parade itself undoubtedly was the largest and most colorful in the history of our organization; the crowd that viewed it along the line of march the largest. And what was more important, was its good nature and universal respect for the colors and the marching Legionnaires themselves.

"Words cannot adequately express my appreciation for the fine way the Boston police department, and the Massachusetts Legionnaires handled the exceedingly difficult arrangements for the parade. It moved with the military precision expected of Legionnaires, but was made possible only by perfect arrangements and perfect police protection and guidance.

"Again I wish to express to the people of Boston, and of all New England, my most profound thanks for the exceptional good natured behavior of the record crowd which so signally honored us."

BRAZIL TO MOVE FEDERAL FORCES AGAINST REBELS

(Continued from Page 1)

numbering 10,000, will stand loyal. The Government also has additional resources in the reserves.

It is in the financial field, however, that federal officials say they have the final edge on the revolters as the revolutionaries are said to have no financial resources.

Sao Paulo reported Oct. 7 that so far as known there had been little fighting to the southward, but large troop movements are taking place as the Government distributes soldiers and supplies over the State of Sao Paulo on the Soro Cabana Railway.

Officials there state they have little apprehension as to the loyalty of the citizens, but think that the food problem may become acute, since the revolutionaries dominate the railroads from the states of Minas Geraes, north of Sao Paulo, and Rio Grande do Sul in the south, holding up normal shipments of food. In Rio de Janeiro, the Government has requisitioned all supplies.

Additional support was given the Government Oct. 7 by the formation in both Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo of "civil legions." These organizations will assist federal troops if their aid is needed.

American Property Attacked

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department received word Oct. 7 from S. Walter Washington, American Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, that the American-owned street car service and elevator service between the upper and lower levels of the city of Bahia had been attacked Saturday and Sunday. State police were understood to have stood off the attack, and the cablegram added the service would be resumed at once.

Embassay reports were that President Washington Luis is himself directing organization of the federal resources to combat the revolutionaries, whose number has been estimated at 80,000.

CHURCHILL TO TALK ON BRITISH EMPIRE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Randolph S. Churchill, son of Winston Churchill, formerly British Chancellor of the Exchequer, arrived here Oct. 7 on the Majestic of the White Star Line. He comes directly from his studies at Oxford University to lecture on the British Empire.

The subjects on his addresses will be "The British Empire and World Progress," "Can Youth Be Conservative?" and "Why I Am Not a Socialist."

New England Heads to Consider Future

The sixth New England Conference, annual "Town Meeting" of New England business, will be held this year in Boston on Nov. 20 and 21, the New England Council announced Oct. 8.

This year, as heretofore, the six New England Governors, whose predecessors brought into being the first New England Conference and, through it, the New England Council, will participate in the conference proceedings.

The program will review the economic progress of the last five years and forecast New England's objectives during the next five years and the means for their attainment.

In the two days of the conference, 13 sessions will be held. Besides two general sessions, there will be six state conferences and group meetings devoted to industry, agriculture, banking, community development and recreational development.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PLANS FOR WORKLESS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia will carry on extensive public works during the coming winter to relieve unemployment. The Province plans to embrace in a large way the Federal Government's unemployment relief scheme, under which the Dominion will pay a portion of the cost of relief works, as agreed between the two governments.

While winter work in some parts of British Columbia will be far from efficient and economical, the Public Works Department hopes to make substantial progress on some road projects.

Salt Production Occupies Settlers on 'Mattachusetts Bay'—Pans Used

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 6, 1630—The Indians are beginning to use salt in small quantities, but cannot yet understand why the English use it so generally. Early European navigators have commented "on the failure of the Indians to make any use of salt, even in localities where it abounds"; and of their manner of drying fish in the open air, "not by salting, for they had not a grain of salt in the world till we bestowed it upon them."

Thomas Morton—who, you will remember, is sitting daily in the stocks in front of "the greate howse," while the Magistrates await the arrival of some ship on which they may return him to England—tells me he noticed on his first arrival in America that the "salvages" made no use of salt. "I was perswaded," he says, "that if they knew the benefit of salte, and the meanes to make salte meate fresh again, they would endeaver to preserve fishe for winter, as well as corne; and that if any thing bringe them to civility, it will be the use of salte, to have food in store, which is a cheife benefit in a civilized commonwealth.

"And now I see they have begunne already to incline to the use of salte. Many of them have begged it of mee for to carry home with them, that had frequented our howses and been acquainted with our salte meates; and salte I willingly gave them although I sould them all thinges else, onely because they should be delighted with the use there of, and thinke it a commoditie of no value of in it selfe, allthough the benefit was greate that might be had by the use of it."

The Massachusetts Bay Company early made provision for an adequate supply of salt. Before their patent was signed we find the following on their records: "Touching the making of salt, it was conceived fit that commodity should be reserved for the general stock's benefit; yet with this proviso, that any planter or brother of the Company should have as much as he might any way have occasion to make use of, at as cheap rate as themselves could make it; provided if the Company be not sufficiently provided for themselves, then particular men may have liberty to make for their own expense and use any way, but not to transport nor sell."

One year ago Francis Higginson sent back word from Salem that "there is probability that the country is of excellent temper for the making of salt; for, since our coming, our fishermen have brought home very good salt which they found candied by the standing of the sea water and the heat of the sun upon a rock by the seashore; and in divers salt marshes that some have gone through, they have found some salt in some places crushing under their feet and cleaving unto their shoes."

Endecott and Higginson suggested that the Company send over salt-makers, especially expert French salt-makers. To this request the company replied: "We take notice that you desire to have Frenchmen sent you that might be experienced in making of salt. We have inquired diligently for such, but cannot meet with any of that nation. Nevertheless, God hath not left us altogether unprovided of a man able to undertake that work; for that we have entertained Thomas Graves, a man commended to us as well for his honesty as for his skill in many things very useful.

"First, he professeth great skill in the making of salt, both in ponds and pans, and also to find out salt springs or mines. Secondly, he is well seen in mines and minerals, especially about iron ore and iron works. Thirdly, he is able to make any sort of fortifications. Fourthly, he is well able to survey and set forth lands. He has been a traveller in various foreign parts to gain his experience. Therefore we pray you take his advice touching the premises, and where you intend sitting down in, to fortify and build a town, that it may be qualified for good air and water and may have as much natural help as may be, whereby it may with the less labour and cost be made fit to resist an enemy.

"So soon as you have made trial of his sufficiency, write us your opinion how long you conceive it may be fit for us to continue him in our service, for that he is now tied to serve us one whole year absolutely, and two years more if we should give him order to stay there so long. His salary costs this Company a great sum of money, besides which the transporting of his wife and building him a house will be very chargeable."

Thomas Graves, engineer, has proved his worth and been worth his cost. Every day he is consulted about salt-pans, roadways, boundary lines, fences, wharves and the like.

EVENTS TONIGHT

American Legion activities: Final contests, Braves Field, 7; fireworks display (pre-Armistice barrage), Fenway Park, 9; historic costume pageant, military ball, Boston Arena, 9:30.

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10, admission 25 cents; Tercentenary Industrial Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10, through Oct. 11.

Massachusetts exposition of governmental activities, Commonwealth Armory, until 10, through Oct. 11.

Dinner, main dining room, 6:30, and meeting, 8, Massachusetts Women's Republican Club, James H. Maclafferty, speaker, clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street.

Roxbury Charter Day celebration, Casper G. Bacon, presiding; band and chorus; reading of charter, auditorium, High School of Practical Arts, Greenville Street, corner of Winthrop Street, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Boston Zionist Association, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Registration of voters, Library Hall, 6 to 10; dinner Men's Club (Episcopal), the Rev. George L. Paine, speaker, Parish House, 6:30.

Dinner and meeting, Park Street Club, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, Grill Room, 6:30.

Informal Bridge, Women's City Club of Boston, 5 Walnut Street, 7:30.

Harvard University: Annual reception to Students in the Graduate School of Education, Dean Holmes and President Lowell, speakers, living room, Harvard Union, 8.

Theaters

Majestic—"Bird in Hand," 8:25.
Copley—"Shooting Shadows," 8:30.
Wilbur—"Uncle Vanya," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

American Legion Activities: Naval fleet sails for Gloucester, 10; Clambake, Stage Fort Park, Gloucester, 12:15.

American Legion Air Meet: Aerial parade over city, 1; special feature, 2:30; exhibition flying, 4:30; parachute drop, 5:20.

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10; Tercentenary Industrial Exposition, Mechanics Building; 10 to 1, admission card only, 1 to 10, open to the general public; through Oct. 11; original Massachusetts Bay Colony Charter on exhibition, archives division, room 438, State House, 9 to 5.

Salem: Pioneers' Village reproduced in detail, Forest Park; reproduction of a Colonial house, Pequot Mills; early costumes and documents, Essex Institute; rare merchant marine collection, Peabody museum. (Above Salem events open all day.)

Meeting, Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, Mrs. Lois Lyman Patten, speaker, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

Second day, international Gloucester fishermen's race, Gloucester, all day.

Museum of Fine Arts: American rooms, Miss Schacht, 11.

Statler Hotel: Meeting, American Federation of Labor, ballroom; luncheon, American Federation of Labor-Women's Committee, Parlor A, 12:15.

Luncheon, Quota Club, Marion Brown and Olive Bursiel, speakers, Engineers' Club, 12:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Daily from 10 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Statue of Aphrodite; French illustrated books of the eighteenth century lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, domestic and church pieces; eighteenth century designs by Pillement and Bony.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; special exhibitions of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuk, Iraq; paintings of the Naumberg bequest. Through Oct. 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston—9 to 5, weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Marking the Legion Convention, miniature display of a section of the Legion parade past a faithful miniature model of the Massachusetts State House. Soldier dolls. Weapons. For Fire Prevention Week special exhibit of woodsmanship and proper fire building and extinction. Stuffed mammals, insects, sea life, shells, minerals and displays of life in foreign lands.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Autumn exhibition.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—100 etchings by old and modern masters. Through Oct. 11.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Prints, including complete collections of views of Boston, by Sears Gallagher, W. Harry Smith, Gustav von Colln and Clair Leighton.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Leon Bonnet and John Enser. Water colors by Albert Gold and Koren de Hootarian. Through Oct. 11.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Miscellaneous exhibit.

Schervee Studios, 685 Boylston Street—Etchings by Marius Bauer.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

AUTOGIRO HOVERS OVER THE AIRPORT

Hovering like some huge bug, an autogiro flown by J. P. Ray, dropped gently down from a height of some 500 feet onto the Boston airport at 12:30 today. Pilot Ray flew to the port from Philadelphia and staged private demonstrations for port officials.

This machine weighing some 1400 pounds, is held in air by means of four propellers revolving directly above the cockpit. It circles in a much smaller area than the average plane, and when landing, remains on nearly the same spot where it came down.

VETERANS HONOR WALCOTT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—In appreciation of his outstanding services on behalf of the World War veterans of Connecticut, Frederic C. Walcott, Senator from Connecticut, has been elected an honorary member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, it has been announced.

Noone Refuses to Quit New Hampshire Race for Both Governor and Senator

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Albert Wellington Noone of Peterboro, on Oct. 7, challenged the Democratic state machine and announced his determination to campaign for the offices of Governor and United States Senator, to both of which he was nominated by the Democratic voters.

Several members of the Democratic State Committee have made overtures to Mr. Noone, seeking to persuade the wealthy retired manufacturer to withdraw from at least one of the contests. He would have none of it and countered by warning the Democratic leaders that he would take charge of the party organization on Oct. 9.

"The Democratic voters of New Hampshire have nominated me as their standard bearer and I believe they are entitled to just consideration," was Mr. Noone's simple statement after a conference with supporters of Samuel D. Felker, former Governor, who urged him to withdraw from the gubernatorial contest.

Mr. Noone promised a colorful campaign which would carry the fight to his younger Republican opponents, Henry Wilder Keyes, Senator, and John G. Winant, former Governor. The Peterboro man is a pronounced wet, while both Mr. Winant and Mr. Keyes are drys.

HARTFORD ARRANGES CITIZENSHIP PARLEYS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—The first in a series of Citizenship Conferences, arranged by the recently organized National Conference of Naturalization and Citizenship, will be held here Oct. 18, under auspices of the Hartford Bureau of Adult Education, according to Howard G. Bradstreet, director of the bureau.

Workers in the field of adult education from Connecticut, Rhode Island, and western Massachusetts will attend. The program will include analyses by prominent authoritics of problems outstanding in the study of naturalization. General discussions will follow each address.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, followed by showers late Thursday afternoon or night; slightly warmer tonight; moderate easterly winds; higher humidity and decreasing forest fire hazards Thursday.

Southern New England: Cloudy tonight and Thursday, followed by showers late Thursday afternoon or night; slightly warmer tonight, except on the southeast coast; fresh northeast, shifting to east, winds on Thursday.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight; slightly warmer in interior, except in extreme northeastern Vermont; Thursday cloudy, followed by showers in interior; moderate to fresh northeast, shifting to east, winds.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Oct. 8	Max. Oct. 7		8 a.m. Oct. 8	Max. Oct. 7
Albany	50	72	Memphis	64	70
Atlantic City	56	66	Montreal	50	60
Boston	49	60	Nantucket	54	56
Buffalo	64	72	New Orleans	74	82
Calgary	34	..	New York	58	70
Charleston	70	74	Philadelphia	58	74
Chicago	60	60	Pittsburgh	62	76
Denver	54	72	Portland, Me.	48	62
Des Moines	52	66	Portland, Ore.	50	64
Eastport	50	60	San Francisco	53	70
Galveston	72	78	St. Louis	62	66
Hatteras	66	72	St. Paul	52	62
Helena	44	58	Seattle	48	58
Jacksonville	72	78	Tampa	70	86
Kansas City	54	68	Washington	60	78
Los Angeles	64	78			

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 11:41 p. m.; Thursday 11:53 a. m.
Height of Tides: 9.6ft.; 10.2ft.

Light all vehicles at 5:45 p. m.

NEWS of FREEMASONRY

THAT the need for Masonic instruction is not confined to newly admitted brothers was demonstrated recently in Iowa. The incident is recorded by Bro. C. C. Hunt in the Grand Lodge Bulletin, which is always filled with valuable information. To a gathering of 24 district officers 50 questions covering various Masonic subjects were propounded. To several of these questions more than 20 of the 24 officers gave wrong answers, and in other cases less than half showed accurate knowledge of the subject. Only two answered correctly the question, "What grand jurisdiction in the United States does not number its lodges?" Probably a similar test applied in other states would demonstrate equally the truism that instructors should be instructed before they try to instruct others.

Further interesting news from Iowa concerns the Grand Master, Most Wor. John W. Gannaway. Beginning in August, Signet Chapter, No. 38, R. A. M., of Marshalltown had the honor of conferring the Capitular degrees on the Grand Master. King Solomon Council, No. 20, R. and S. M., followed with the Cryptic rite, and at the annual autumn festival on Oct. 6 the Super Excellent degree was exemplified.

Another pleasant experience came to Iowa's Grand Master in September, when he conferred the Master Mason's degree on his own son in Hermon Lodge, No. 273, at Grinnell. Other stations were filled by Grand Lodge officers, and numerous Past Grand officers were present. The guests included 220 brethren from 41 lodges. Working tools, skillfully made from myrtlewood and used for the first time at this ceremony, were presented by Bro. William Day of Ashland, Ore., formerly for many years secretary of Hermon Lodge.

New York Grand Lodge furthers the opportunity for Masonic education by utilizing 4000 of the 14,000 volumes in its library for a circulating department. To assist readers a catalogue is issued grouping the volumes by topics, historical, philosophical, symbolic, charitable. The Masonic Outlook, published by the Board of General Activities, notes that 2000 brethern are availing themselves of this valuable means of gratifying their "desire for knowledge." Borrowers' cards may be obtained by personal application or through lodge secretaries.

Evidence that anyone desirous of becoming a Mason should make careful investigation before placing his application, has come to light in West Virginia. Two men are facing charges of obtaining money under false pretenses through promotion of a fictitious Masonic Lodge. These men had been active for some time and several citizens of Grafton, W. Va., had paid fees believing they were gaining admission into regular Masonry.

Masons of Louisville, Ky., participated in a notable event when the cornerstone was recently laid for the new Scottish Rite Temple. Most Wor. Frank D. Rash, Grand Master, called Louisville Lodge, No. 400, in special session for the ceremony and himself officiated in laying the stone. John H. Cowles, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Supreme Council, delivered the principal address on "The Ceremony of the Cornerstone and the Significance of Architecture." The temple, costing $350,000, is expected to be ready for occupancy next spring.

Bro. George A. Warren, Past Master of Saint George Lodge of Brockton, Mass., believes he has set a "father and son" record. He raised his son in Wyoming Lodge of Melrose, and when Fidelity Lodge was organized in the same city, the son became Junior Warden. When he reached the East the father installed him. He also worked Mark and Past degrees and later installed him as High Priest in Waverly Chapter, R. A. M. In Melrose Council he worked the Royal degree, in Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 20, K. T., he occupied the Senior Warden's office when the son took the Temple degree.

Bro. A. V. Lane, 33°, Past Sovereign of St. Mark's conclave, No. 13, in Dallas, Tex., has been elected Grand Sovereign of the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine. This order differs from the universal practice of Masonry in that membership is to be had only through invitation. It claims to be the oldest of chivalric orders, though many times inactive. It was introduced into England in 1788 and into the United States in 1870.

Further evidence of the fraternal feeling encountered by John H. Cowles, Grand Commander of the Southern Supreme Council, in his tour of Latin-American jurisdictions, has been shown by the Supreme Council of Brazil, which has elected him a member emeritus, honorious, in "token of gratitude and sincere homage."

British Columbia Grand Lodge adopted an unusual scene for its fifty-ninth annual communication. It chartered for the occasion the new Canadian Pacific steamship, Princess Joan, Brazil. More than 400 members of the Grand Lodge were on board to share in the historic event.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

CANADA

ONTARIO

Kitchener: Kitchener and Waterloo Collegiate Institute, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

London: Church Edifice, Richmond and Kent Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.

QUEBEC

Montreal: Hall in Mount Royal Hotel, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

UNITED STATES

CONNECTICUT

Danbury: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth and Meridian Streets, N. W., 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

GEORGIA

Atlanta (First Church): Keith's Georgia Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 12.

MAINE

Bath: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 12.

MASSACHUSETTS

Braintree: Town Hall, South Braintree, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Somerville: Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, near Broadway, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Westfield: Westfield Woman's Club, 23 Court Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester: Practical Arts High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

NEW YORK

Auburn: Osborne Hall, 25 South Street, 4 p. m., Oct. 12.

Batavia: New Dellinger Theater, 107 Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.

Bay Shore: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.

Buffalo (Second Church): Elmwood Music Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West, and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Troy: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 12.

Saratoga Springs: High School Auditorium, Lake Avenue and Marion Place, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 12.

White Plains: Westchester County Center, Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville: Asheville Club for Women, Sunset Parkway, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 14.

Kinston: Church Edifice, Gordon and East Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 13

PENNSYLVANIA

Glenside: Keswick Theater, Easton Road and Wharton Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 12.

Philadelphia (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Hoffman Avenue, west of Fifty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Swarthmore: Church Edifice, 306 Park Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence (Second Church): Elks' Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

VIRGINIA

Richmond: John Marshall High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 12.

WEST VIRGINIA

Fairmont: Church Edifice, 220 Washington Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

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THE HOME FORUM

Guests of the Running Water

HE WHO has never, at least once, hardened his heart against the school bell and taken the field path to the water meadows, has missed one point in the cycle of his education. Not that this is an apology for the next truant, whose desk yawns conspicuously through some golden afternoon! Yet, at an age when French verbs are less than sweet upon the tongue, long drowsy hours beside some limpid stream are hard to come by—hours, that is, when one is deliberately and starkly alone, when even the black spaniel dozes at home, and the terrier has not returned from the cache of his latest bone to watch the crack under the gate for the square toe of the boot that makes music for him in the lane. Saturday afternoons release one's friends from all points. Even Johnny and Tom, who have passed from the back bench in the school hall to the fastnesses of the forge at the village end or the rolling fields of the hill farm, descend from the dazzling snows of such dignity and become whooping, skipping classmates again. Solitude on a Saturday afternoon is frankly impossible. Nor do we even desire it. Indeed, to set out to be alone at a given hour, on a given day, has about it an element of bleakness, in our green years. Not only so, but something is gone from the heat of the sun thereby, some voice that whispers in the whispering of the water is fallen silent.

"As I lay and leaned and looked into the water, there befell me a strange wonder of enchantment." And this is unexpected, never the result of a plan long laid and coldly followed. Such spell as this is seldom cast over whole gangs of picnickers, or upon the rollicking holiday companies who paddle and splash over the speckled floor of the little stream. Even in those memorable days when, socks and sandals in the recesses of comfortable tweed pockets, we waded the shallows, even in those memorable days some trick of light and shadow gave us pause, some sound among the rushes caught us backward and we promised, albeit unconsciously, to come again some day, to come ourselves alone to be the guests of the running water. So, on a day, there was a gap on the schoolroom bench!

It is difficult to remember just what spell the water wove first for our enchantment. Was it mystery of sound that brought us again and again to lie beside some lapping wavelet and hear, told and retold, beautiful familiar things, until the voice of the waters became for us a murmur within our own hearts that no traffic roar can drown, a secret whispering that tells of tenderness and trust upon even the dreariest day.

Fair sounds were these beside river and stream, seashore and lochan. The little lips of water spoke softly against reed-stem and sand, sang a brave song over stony margins, coaxed and insisted, commanded and thundered against shingle and boulder and headland. The voice of the deep and the voice of the shallows talked with us continually. There was never a thought of fear in listening to the water tongues: did they not reiterate those same words on which we were learning to rest? By what remote tarn, under what sighing willows, did we first realize the quietness of His presence, the peace of His abiding?

There are other sounds, too, as we listen at the stream edge—the joyous splash of a leaping fish, the murmur of sallows and rushes, the whisper of the reed-warbler, the low conversation of the dabchicks as they follow their mother in single file as if threaded on a string. Here is the hum of gnats, the swift rush of dragon flies, the flash of blue as the kingfisher cleaves the air and is gone. Sand martins flutter continually, swifts eddy and cry, the snipe calls above the damp places. The air is stirred and shaken with wings, full of bird's cries and the invisible movement of green things growing. Under and over all, by starshine and noonday, in sunlight and shadow, under the soft little lips of the rains as under the long tides of the fenland wind, is the lapping of water with music and word.

Was it the loveliness of reflections that attracted us first? How vividly we remember that late November night, the sudden halt halfway across the little bridge, the starry heavens laid down beneath our feet, smiling up at us from the water depths as down upon us from the great skies. Ours was a royal road! Anilam of the Belt, the Hunter, the Wain, were stones among which we trod; the nebulæ of Andromeda was one with the dust of the earth. There was no more space. "So," we said to ourselves, "this is reflection!"

Again we were at school—to learn of water. "Blessed are the pure in heart," we remembered, gazing through limpid reaches. "For they shall see God," brooding upon the white loveliness of the lily that bloomed again beneath the water surface. A bird went over—there in the clear mirror were the spread wings! A butterfly hovered—far below another looked up toward him. Meadowsweet leaned from the margins, meadowsweet reached up from the depths. Clouds sailed in the blue below as in the blue above. The smallest breeze in the mightiest trees stirred with the same cool breath the greenness into which we stooped to peer. Never late, never unfaithful, powerless of itself, the mirror gave back feather for feather, leaf for leaf, star for star. "So!" we said to ourselves, "this is reflection."

If we have loved the moorland burn, the brooks and springs of the sunburned hills, we have loved no less the river as it homes again to sea. Here the low-laid barges make their unhurrying way. Here the gulls wheel about mainmast and rigging, great cranes soar skyward above the babble and press. Here is a ship come in! Here is a boat, anchor weighed, and standing out to sea! Twice a day the tides sweep in, the water laps at the quayside steps. Day long the voices come and go—the ends of the world are met upon some harbor wall. At night, stars and roofs and shipping, the lines of some gracious bridge, lie softly for a while upon the water's breast, rocked as gently as the swans upon her upper reaches, crooned over with the same sound as whispers among the tides of the willow herb far off where the infant stream adventures from the sheltering arm of its attendant hill.

So we have returned again in thought to the quiet countryside that nursed us so tenderly, even when we played truant from the schoolroom bench. She would have us learn our lessons, moreover, this calm greenness—even not to take too many indiscriminate holidays. Did not that switch, lying among the appurtenances of the Olympians high on the frowning dais, come from those very willows under whose shelter we listened to the tongues of river and stream? There is good laughter among the waters, chastisement in the great winds. How happily we have been schooled, we cry; how we have rejoiced in that robust disciplining.

It was under just such sentinel heights that we first learned of "the great hills of Thy love," among just such marigolds lining the singing stream that we first pondered the familiar words: "There shall be . . . rivers and streams of waters."

D. T.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Cycle

The agapanthus is blooming,
Coolly blue,
For the humming-bird.
On shimmering wing she comes.
From flower to flower
She flits and flits,
And sips and sips.
For one moment
She rests a tiny foot
On a delighted petal.

Last winter, Christmas cotyledons
Bloomed warmly for her,
Pink and yellow.
Each day she came,—
Would flit and flit
From flower to flower
And sip and sip.
Then joy-entranced
Would fill the air
With an ecstatic solo dance
By her small self.

I saw her sit
In quiet silhouette,
Diminutive, a mite,
Upon a bare brown twig,
Against a bare gray sky,
And heard her sing and sing
Her tiny song,
With funny little trills,
And thrills and shrills!
Defiant of the calendar,
She dragged December out,
And haled June in!
Ah, she was gay and warm
As summer!

And now the agapanthus blooms,
Coolly blue.
On shimmering wing
She flits from flower to flower,
And sips and sips.
She is as serene and cool
As winter.

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

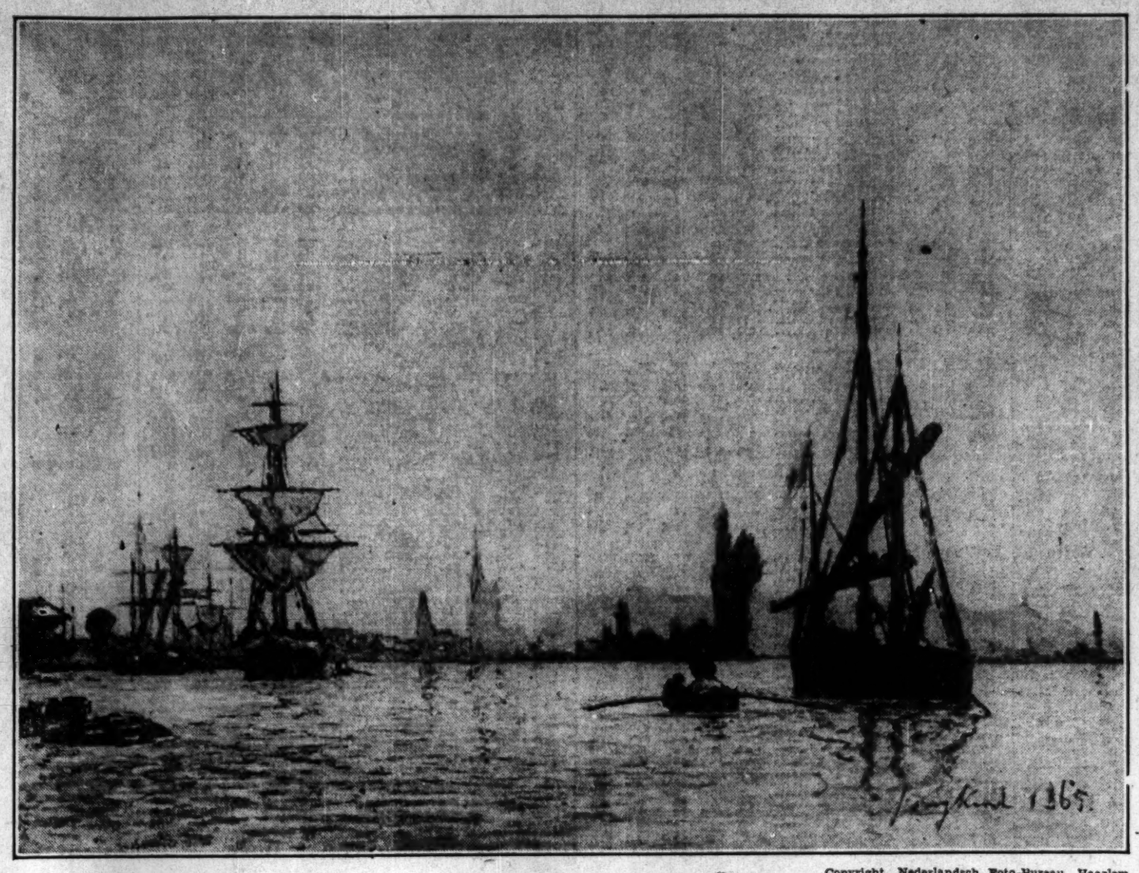
A Dutch Pupil of a French Master

JOHANNES BARTHOLD JONGKIND had a deep love for painting, but cared little for awards and honors. He frequently made water colors and drawings on both sides of the paper, when it was not convenient to seek out fresh paper in a moment of inspiration. His memory, which was so marvelously vivid, enabled him to produce pictures of scenes in their precise tone values from the slightest notes. Jongkind's sketched notes are models of economy in line or wash. It is often easy to count the lines which go to make one of his beloved shipping scenes in all its essentials. In this respect, he is a master etcher and his prints are classics.

As a landscape painter he ranks with men like Monet and that other great French artist—Boudin. He expresses changing light and atmospheric conditions with a minimum of effort. The person who loves the limpid air of seacoast and countryside, the soft greens, grays and browns of tree and field, the wheel-tracked byways, breezy quays, homely cottages, picturesque windmills and shimmering harbor scenes must love Jongkind's work. He gives us refreshing vistas of sea and countryside. They live.

Jongkind was a Dutchman and pupil of the French master, Isabey. He sought refuge in Paris from his creditors and met with some encouragement and success, consequently spending most of his years in France. He loved to get away to the seacoasts of Normandy and Picardy, where he found subjects for much of his best work.

The Louvre contains a superb collection of his water colors and oil paintings, and it appears that it is in his native country where he is least represented. It is possible, however, that the recent exhibition of his work at The Hague was the sign of a change in this respect.



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A Shipping Scene. From a Painting by Johannes Barthold Jongkind.

The Beaver's Winter Wood-Pile

September with its cool clear days was in its last quarter by the time the young couple had everything in order. The white frosts at night warned them of the approaching cold season for which full preparation must be made if they expected to live in comfort. Most important of all the tasks was the food supply. So they made a tour of investigation among the trees to see that they were in proper condition for being stored. Several small birches were examined and partly cut in order that they should dry thoroughly before being felled. They dry better and more rapidly while standing, so after the beaver had girdled them they went off to a small aspen grove and commenced serious harvesting. The trees were nearly a hundred yards from the edge of the pond on the further side of a piece of boggy thicket. So before any wood could be brought to the water a roadway had to be made. Part of this was really a canal which was cut straight through the swamp, and from which all obstructions were carefully removed. When finished it was about three feet in width and a little over a foot deep.

On shore the path was rather wider, and led directly from the end of the canal, to the center of the grove, where it forked so that three different paths gave access to the field of operations. This accomplished, the beaver began felling the trees. As each one dropped, and it took but an hour or so to bring down a tree six to eight inches in diameter, all the branches were neatly cut off close to the trunk; these were carried down the road to the canal, the smaller ones being held, butt foremost, with the teeth, while the beaver either walked on all fours or only on his hind legs with the tail used as a balance. Some branches which were extra large were dragged along as the animal walked backwards until he reached the canal. From that point the work of transporting the wood became easier and he swam, leading the floating load with his teeth. In this way he proceeded through the canal, then across the pond to the lodge near which they had decided to place the wood-pile. . . .

With the falling of the leaves the maples and birches which had been girdled or marked by the beaver a week or two earlier became ready for cutting, so the busy animals attacked them with their customary vigour and determination. It was not like felling the soft aspens, through whose tender wood their teeth bit with but slight opposition. These hard trees demanded far greater effort, but the keen-edged teeth tore out the great chips, and each night saw the fall of at least one silvery birch or grey-coated maple, and the pile of winter wood grew larger and larger till it covered an area of full eighteen feet in diameter and five feet in depth. It was hard wood, but it did not daunt the provident creatures, who knew well enough that on the fruits of their autumn labour must they depend for nearly half a year, so the harvest was gathered without murmur or complaint.

Colder and still colder were the nights, and by the end of October ice formed around the margin of the pond and wherever the water was sheltered; quite often after dragging the cut branches down over the carpet of crimson and gold leaves, with which the ground was covered, the beavers had to break a way through sharp-edged ice, and it warned them that it was time they should attend to the outside plastering of the house. This was a simple enough job, but still it must be properly done. Not too much mud should be put on at one time, but layer after layer, pressed in firmly among the woodwork. As each coating contracted under the influence of the frost another coat was applied, so that gradually the lodge assumed the appearance of a great mud heap, which, as it froze, became stronger on the outside and warmer in the cosy interior.—From "The Romance of the Beaver," by A. RADCLYFFE DUGMORE.

Victoria

I know a State
Where late the autumn lingers,
Through days as bright
As June in Sicily;
Where gardens guard their gold
From Winter's fingers,
And hills are blue
As lapis-lazuli.

No ruins there,
No ages-long tradition,
No symmetry of stone
'Neath which to pass;
But sky-built temples
Each day's erudition,
And dawn and sunsets
Magically stained glass.

And O! a garden
In one corner of it,
Where, though the daylight shortens
Blossom glows;
Where every morning,
Crystal jewels upon it,
In sun or shower
I gather me a rose.

VERE LATHAM BAILLIEU.

Who Reads Cowley?

I began by asking, with Pope, Who now reads Cowley? and I do not know that I have got much further than discovering that I am still able to do so myself with pleasure. I am not disposed to speak of him with proselytizing fervour. He is still a name rather greater than, from his fall from fashion, seems natural; a Peter Schlemihl of our poetry, a substantial reputation which has lost that shadow of greatness, a public. Something of what he has lost he may some day regain. But in respect of much that was best in him, he will have only a vicarious immortality. He is a great and early master of "plain English"; yet he wanted perhaps that kind of greatness which can sanctify paradoxical canons, and he left it to Wordsworth to finish here with the insistency of genius what he himself essayed with somewhat indolent talent. . . . Yet again, he more than anyone else familiarized in our poetry that quality which we denote by the terms point, brilliance, wit, and the like.

The best of our recent poets has not disdained, here and in other things, to learn from him. Yet his technique has less energy, his thought less masculinity than Dryden's; nor does he attain the supernatural neatness and deftness of Pope. It may be none the less that his more genuine humanity will one day place him in a position not far below either of these two poets. Devoted enthusiasts he will never have—Dryden and Pope, somehow, have. He will never, like Donne, be the object of an esoteric cult. He will never again be—where Milton put him—third in our list of poets. It will perhaps suffice that he continue on the list at all.—H. W. GARROD, in "The Profession of Poetry."

Mentalt Samtykke

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

I SINE Anstrengelser for at frigøre sig fra det materielle Livs Disharmoni har dødelige begrænset sig selv med mange falske Forestillinger. En Definition af Ordet "Forestilling", som gives i et Leksikon er "mentalt Samtykke". I Forhold til det mentale Samtykke, man indrømmer Formodning, Teori, Mening og Tradition, tiltager disse sig sommetider Lovens Natur, og har derfor et Skin af Magt til at binde, at skade eller at gavne Menneskeheden. Gud er imidlertid den eneste Lovgiver; og, som Psalmisten har sagt: "Herrens Lov er fuldkommen". Lidelse eller anden Disharmoni kan derfor ikke være i Overensstemmelse med eller være understøttet af nogen som helst Guds Lov, eftersom der ikke kan være nogen Lidelse, Splid eller Disharmoni i Fuldkommenheden.

Hvis man akcepterer den Tro, at der ved Føde, Luft eller Atmosfære kan gribes forstyrrende ind i et harmonisk Levned, er da ikke dette at have andre Guder end den ene Gud, som er det eneste Liv? Paa den anden Side, hvis man ikke akcepterer noget Liv som virkeligt, undtagen det aandelige, ikke anerkender nogen Magt, undtagen det gode, ingen Aarsag, undtagen den guddommelige Intelligens, og ubetinget er lydig mod det højeste Forbillede for Lov, som man har Eksempel paa i det første Bud, "Du skal ikke have andre Guder for mig", behøver man ikke at have nogen Tro paa eller Frygt for de saakaldte fysiske Love.

Vildfarelsens Bestræbelse er at "ophæve Guds Ord". Hvis man imidlertid ikke mentalt samtykkede i falske Teorier, Traditioner og Lærdomme, kunde de ikke give sig Skin af Magt. Ødelæggende Tendenser er blevet modvirket ved Forstaaelsen af den sande Lov, som den bliver aabenbaret i Christian Science og er optegnet i den Hellige Skrift. Gennem Patriark og Profet er den sande Lov blevet udtrykt og den er demonstreret af Kristus Jesus, som lærte sine Tilhængere, hvorledes de skulde bruge Guds Lov til at helbrede Sygdom og Synd, og til at tilintetgøre den Trældom, der var Resultatet af Lydighed mod de falske Love, hvormed de Ældstes Traditioner havde bundet Folket. Ved at bruge den sande Lov, som den er forklaret i Mary Baker Eddys Skrifter, er falske saakaldte Love for Synd, Sygdom og anden Disharmoni blevet ophævet, og en højere Grad af Harmoni i alle menneskelige Forhold, saavel som bedre Helbred og Moral er blevet demonstreret.

Idet Mrs. Eddy paa Side 12 i *The People's Idea of God* skriver om menneskelavede eller materielle Love, siger hun til sine Elever nøjagtigt, hvad de skal gøre, naar de synes at være bundet af en eller anden af den dødelige Forestillings fordærvelige Love. Hun paalægger dem: "Du skal da behandle denne fabelagtige Lov som en inhuman Statslov; ophæv den i Sindet, og anerkend kun Gud paa alle dine Veje". Kærlighedens og Retfærdighedens Love ophæver falske materielle Love. For at ophæve disse falske og uretfærdige Love, som tilsyneladende støtter disharmoniske Tilstande, behøver man kun at vaagne til den Forstaaelse, at den højeste Lovgiver er Gud, almægtig, guddommelig Kærlighed, som aldrig foreskrev, og i Virkeligheden ikke kunde foreskrive, en Lov, der skulde støtte Smerte og Lidelse.

Mrs. Eddy sagde ikke alene til sine Elever, hvorledes de skal ophæve falske Love, men ogsaa hvor dette skal gøres, nemlig "i Sindet"—i ens egen Tænkning. Som Mesteren har sagt, er det det, som kommer "ud fra Hjertet", de vildfarende Forestillinger, der er blevet akcepteret i Tanken "som gør Mennesket urent". Hvis man vil være et Udtryk for Sundhed og Harmoni, er det derfor vigtigt, at man kun giver sit Samtykke til det, der er sandt, retfærdigt og ret, og at man nægter sit Samtykke til det urene, uretfærdige og ukærlige. Hvis onde Tanker er sluppet ind, i en Tid, hvor der ikke blev holdt streng Vagt ved ens Tankes Port, behøver man ikke at holde dem fast, men maa drive dem ud ved at fylde sin Bevidsthed med det gode og sande, for at de vildfarende Forudsætninger og Lærdomme kan blive udslettede. Christian Science betoner Betydningen af at holde Tanken ren for Vildfarelsens Smuds, for Støvet af gamle Forestillinger, traditionel Tro, falsk Lærdom og Frygt, og at erstatte dem med rene Motiver og Gerninger. Dette opnaas ved at man mentalt afsiaar at samtykke i disse Vildfarelser og ved at anerkende og akceptere Gud, det gode, paa alle sine Veje.

Naar Guds Bud bliver overholdt, naar det godes Ideer har erstattet Suggestionerne om ondt, og ens daglige Liv stadigt bliver renset, for at det kan være i Samklang med det guddommelige Liv, kan man med Rette vente, og vil med Sikkerhed opleve, harmoniske fysiske og moralske Tilstande. Naar Sandheden med Hensyn til en hvilken som helst daarlig Virkning, som en falsk Forestilling kan synes at have haft, bliver klart set, forsvinder Forestillingen. Ligesom Lyset spreder Mørket, saaledes spreder Sandheden de vildfarende Forestillinger og deres Følger.

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Apples Dropping

A close, thick, unescapable sound,
That splits against the ground:
The road is full of it; and folk
Half turn around to see who spoke.

The old house hears it all day long,
Not one sound, but a throng,
Home-coming footsteps heard before,
Fumbling a moment at the door.

A sprawled black stand the apple-trees,
Up to their battered knees
In the blurred light, in the strange grass,
As though long painted on a glass.

Yellow as broom six windows gleam
On the edge of a dream;
And in the blur of light about,
That rich one sound goes in and out.

—LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE, in "White April."

Mental Assent

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MORTALS in their efforts to extricate themselves from the discord of material living have bound themselves about with many false beliefs. A definition of "belief" given by one dictionary is "mental assent." Supposition, theory, opinion, and tradition, in proportion to the mental assent accorded to them, sometimes assume the nature of law, and therefore have a semblance of power to bind, to harm, or to benefit mankind. God is the only lawmaker, however; and, as the Psalmist has said, "The law of the Lord is perfect." Pain or other discord could not, therefore, be in accordance with or supported by any law of God, since there can be no pain, discord, or inharmony in perfection.

If one accepts the belief that harmonious living can be interfered with by food, air, or atmosphere, is this not having gods other than the one God, who is the only Life? On the other hand, if one accepts no life as real but the spiritual, acknowledges no power but good, no cause but divine intelligence, and yields implicit obedience to the highest type of law, as exemplified in the First Commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," he need have no belief in or fear of so-called physical laws.

The endeavor of error is to make "the word of God of none effect." However, if no mental assent were given to false theories, traditions, and doctrines, they could not simulate power. Destructive tendencies are being counteracted by the understanding of true law as revealed in Christian Science and recorded in the Scriptures. True law has been voiced through patriarch and prophet and demonstrated by Christ Jesus, who taught his followers how to utilize God's law in healing sickness and sin, and in destroying the bondage resulting from obedience to the false laws with which the traditions of the elders had bound the people. Through the utilization of true law, as explained in the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, false so-called laws of sin, sickness, and other discords are being repealed, and a greater degree of harmony in all human relationships, as well as better health and morals, is being demonstrated.

In writing of man-made or material law on page 12 of "The People's Idea of God," Mrs. Eddy tells her students exactly what to do when they seem bound with some baneful law of mortal belief. "Deal, then," she enjoins, "with this fabulous law as with an inhuman State law; repeal it in mind, and acknowledge only God in all thy ways." The laws of love and justice supersede false material laws. In order to repeal these false and unjust codes which seemingly support discordant conditions one needs only to awaken to the understanding that the supreme lawmaker is God, omnipotent, divine Love, who did not, and in fact could not, make a law to support pain and suffering.

Not only did Mrs. Eddy tell her students how to repeal false laws, but also where this may be done, namely, "in mind,"—in one's own thinking. As the Master has said, it is that which comes "forth from the heart," the erroneous beliefs which have been accepted in thought, "which defile a man." If one would express health and harmony, it is therefore essential that assent be yielded only to that which is true, just, and right, that assent be denied the impure, unjust, and unloving. If, in an hour when strict guard was not maintained over one's thought-portals, evil thoughts slipped in, they need not be retained, but may be cast out by filling one's consciousness so full of the good and true that erroneous suppositions and doctrines will be blotted out. Christian Science stresses the importance of keeping thought cleansed of the grime of error, of the dust of old beliefs, traditional faith, false doctrine, and fear, and of replacing them with pure motives and deeds. This is accomplished by refusing mental assent to these errors and by acknowledging and accepting God, good, in all one's ways.

When God's commands are observed when ideas of good have replaced the suggestions of evil, and daily living is constantly purified to accord with the divine Life, one may rightly expect, and will surely experience, harmonious physical and moral conditions. When the truth regarding it is realized, any ill effect which a false belief may seem to have had disappears. Just as light dispels darkness, so Truth dispels erroneous beliefs and their consequences.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

Siamese Broadway

Sailing down the Me Ping is the quintessence of dolce far niente. Six days passed, each exactly like the other. Throughout the whole time, barring a few brief visits to villages, our costume, day and night, was pajamas. In these we lounged on the veranda-like covered deck of a forty-foot Siamese paddy boat—padd means unhusked rice—propelled by two men and two boys. They used poles only slightly less often than oars. Frequently we had to be dragged over sand bars. It was rare not to be able to step off the boat into water less than waist-deep. In contrast, the Me Ping at the height of the rainy season is a tremendous torrent, practically unnavigable.

We traveled each day from a lavender and rose sunrise to a lavender and rose sunset. Yellow lights appeared only during the dazzling noonday glare. The constant balmy softness of the evening air never suggested the least possibility of chill in spite of a fresh breeze. The crew and the servants had the boat for sleeping quarters at night, while we slept on a sand bank under mosquito nets which made our cots look like large, ghostly sugar-lumps. Breakfast was always cooked on board immediately after sailing. Lunch, consisting of rice and golden syrup, eaten heartily enough, insured a long siesta. An elaborate dinner, from soup to chocolate custard and sliced bananas, was cooked each night on shore. . . .

Paknan Poh, where we left the river for the railroad, is a floating city. Built at the confluence of two busy rivers, the competition for water frontage is so great that enterprising merchants have built stores on huge bamboo rafts, anchoring them side by side on both banks of both rivers. Sampans are used for taxis in the bizarre-looking city which results, and no matter how high or low the river, the shopper can always step out of the boat on the level of the shop. There are no bridges. The Me Ping is the Broadway of the villages on its banks, something to travel on rather than over, and the Siamese would no more think of bridging it than of buying rubbers for their ducks.—RICHARD MAURICE ELLIOTT, in "The Sunny Side of Asia."

Windmills

Turning the corner where Nickerson's Lane enters the main road, he saw something which caused him to pause, alter his battle-mad walk to a slower one, then to a saunter, and finally to a halt altogether. This something was a toy windmill fastened to a white picket fence and clattering cheerfully as its arms spun in the brisk, pleasant summer breeze.

The little windmill was one of a dozen, all fastened to the top rail of that fence and all whirling. Behind the fence, on posts, were other and larger windmills; behind these, others larger still. Interspersed among the mills were little wooden sailors swinging paddles; weather vanes in the shapes of wooden whales, swordfish, ducks, crows, seagulls; circles of little wooden profile sailboats, made to chase each other 'round and 'round a central post. All of these were painted in gay colors, or in black and white, and all were in motion. The mills spun, the boats sailed 'round and 'round, the sailors did vigorous Indian club exercises with their paddles. The grass in the little yard and the tall hollyhocks in the beds at its sides swayed and bowed and nodded. Beyond, seen over the edge of the bluff and stretching to the horizon, the blue and white waves leaped and danced and sparkled. As a picture of movement and color and joyful bustle the scene was inspiring; children, viewing it for the first time, almost invariably danced and waved their arms in sympathy. Summer visitors, loitering idly by, suddenly became fired with the desire to set about doing something, something energetic. — JOSEPH C. LINCOLN, in "Shavings."

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DOWN TREND OF MARKET UNCHECKED

Renewed Selling Follows Early Rally—Heavy Tone at Close

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market closed heavy today, although a moderate rally in the final transactions reduced extreme losses of 3 to 6 points in pivotal shares, which had carried many to new lows for the year.

U. S Steel touched 150½ within a fraction of the November low.

Air Reduction and Allied Chemical recorded extreme losses of 6 points.

Trading was dull, however, total sales aggregating 2,200,000 shares.

The resistance offered by the list as leading shares approached last November's lows yesterday was interpreted in bearish quarters as indicating that further campaigns would be opposed with cash, as well as warnings about unethical tactics. Furthermore, dullness of trading indicated that urgent liquidation had, for the moment, been completed.

Business news, however, was distinctly not of a character to induce either investors or speculators to bid for stocks. The American Iron & Steel Institute's figures on September steel production showed the lowest output for that month since 1924, and clearly indicated that the more active inquiry from consumers had been overestimated. Output was even lower than that of July, although July had been widely accepted as the low month of the year.

Steel Production Factor

It appeared that mills had been able to bill much of the month's requirement from stocks on hand. U. S. Steel's unfilled tonnage figures will be published on Friday, and may give a clearer picture of the situation.

In discussions of steel demand, it must be remembered that the mere making of contracts does not definitely promise new business, for these contracts are obligations of the mills rather than the consumers, who may refrain from specifying against them.

Iron Age estimated that steel production in the week ended yesterday had dropped 3 per cent of rated capacity. Its composite price for finished steel fell back to the low of the year. Steel's composite for iron and steel products reached the lowest in 10 years.

Despite these dark aspects of the situation, many observers continue to believe the worst is behind us, basing their convictions on the course of previous business depressions.

Investment buying on scale down continued to come into the stock market from important sources, although there was still a decided tendency to place orders slightly under the market, and to refrain from bidding for stocks.

Freight car loadings, as reported for the week ended Sept. 27, at 950,381 cars, were at another new low for the decline, and against the normal trend, but the drop from the previous week was only 2131 cars, which may indicate a flattening out of the downward curve. Nash Motors, although earning only 65 cents a share in the third quarter, felt that the outlook was encouraging enough to justify payment of the $1 quarterly dividend. Call money was steady at 2 per cent.

South American Bonds Off

For the third successive day prices of South American bonds traveled downhill today, led by Brazilian issues. Price movement, however, after the sharp reaction yesterday, narrowed, and a steadier tone was apparent in obligations of several Latin American countries.

The market as a whole was generally lower, although best-grade issues moved irregularly. Despite the generally favorable conditions existing in the money market, and commodities, the forward movement that prevailed 10 days ago gradually has given way to a reactionary trend, largely ascribed to the unsettling influence which liquidation in foreign loans has had on the domestic market.

In the averages, the price level now is a full point below the year's high, established a short time ago.

Bond issues for utilities and municipalities constituted the new financing today. New Jersey Power & Light Company offered $2,000,000 4½ per cent bonds, Philadelphia Suburban Water Company $1,800,000 .4½s and City and County of San Francisco $4,000,000 4½s.

Losses in Brazilians were moderate. Government 6½s and Brazilian Central Electric Railway 7s yielded about a point each. State and municipal issues sagged 2 to 5 points. Rio Grande do Sul 7s reacted about 5 pints, and the 6s a point or two. Rio de Janeiro 6½s and Sao Paulo 7s suffered similarly. Although selling waned in some other Latin American issues, Bolivian 7s, Chile 6s of September, 1961, Cuba 5½s, Bolivian 7s and Uruguay 8s sagged 1 to 3 points. European bonds were fairly steady, with the exception of German bonds, which were soft. German 5½s reached another new 1930 low at 77.

Both legals and second-grade rails were mixed, changes generally were confined to small fractions. St. Louis & San Francisco 4½s and St. Paul 5s of 1975 moved lower. Missouri Pacific 5s of 1977 and Southern Railway 4s were firm. Utilities were steady. Some improvement developed in the industrial group. Fisk Rubber 5s and Consolidated Coal of Maryland 5s lost several points.

EXCHANGE FOR MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE—The board of directors of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce plans to inaugurate trading in securities on Feb. 2, 1931. Rules and regulations to govern transactions in securities were adopted by members of the Chamber of Commerce on Sept. 4. Details as to location of exchange, number of memberships and listings are as yet undecided.

BALTIMORE & OHIO DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—Baltimore & Ohio probably will cover its $7 common dividend this year. The large surplus accumulated over a series of years and the strong cash position would seem to presage no change in the dividend basis adopted last year. As of Aug. 1, current assets approximated $72,400,000, including about $40,000,000 cash, compared with current liabilities of around $29,500,000, a ratio of nearly 2½ to 1.

LIT BROTHERS RECORD SALE

PHILADELPHIA—Monday's sales at Lit Brothers department stores in this city were substantially in excess of $1,000,000, the largest single day's sales in its history. Occasion was a special sales effort made each year in the early part of the fall months. Over 200,000 people visited the store. To handle the business over 2000 extra sales people were added to the payroll.

STEEL OUTPUT DECLINES

NEW YORK—Steel ingot output declined during September to the lowest for any month this year, at an average rate of 110,307 tons daily, says American Iron & Steel Institute. August daily rate was 119,850 tons, there being 26 working days in each month. In September, 1929, daily rate was 181,115 tons for 25 working days.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Oct. 7
43½	13		Abitibi	500	13	12	12	13¼
86½	57	6	Abitibi pf	300	58¾	57	57	59
37¾	21½	1.60	Adams Ex	3900	23¼	22½	22¾	22½
94	85¼	5	Adams Ex pf	170	93	93½	93½	93
34¾	20¾	1½	Addressograph	100	32½	32	32	
22¼	8½	..	Adv-Rumely	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	600	19	18	19	18
106⅝	103¾	3†	Air Reduc	12100	108⅞	103⅞	104⅛	108½
3	1¾	..	Ajax Rubber	100	1	1	1	1
9	4½	..	Alaska Jun	1400	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	6¼
35¼	17⅛	..	Alleganhy	8700	17⅞	17	17⅛	17⅝
107½	87	8½	Alleghany pf ww	100	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89¾
96¼	84⅜	5½	Allegh pf xw	100	85½	85½	85½	84¾
343	211½	..	Allied Chem	3100	225	211½	213	218½
126¼	121	7	Allied Ch pf		123¾	123½	123¾	
68	43¼	3	Allis-Chal	2900	44⅞	43½	44	45
31½	18	2	Amerada	1700	24½	23½	23½	24½
104	2	..	Am Ag Ch	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
41¾	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	27	26	26	26¾
97⅜	68	2	Am Bk Note	900	69¼	67	67	69
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	20	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
13	4	..	Am Beet S	100	4	4	4	4
55½	22½	..	Am Beet S pf	200	28	26	28	28
54⅜	40	2.40	Am Brake	900	40½	40	40	41
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	2900	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
84	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	190	72¼	70¼	70½	72
156½	108¼	4†	Am Can	48500	120½	116⅞	118¼	119
150⅞	140¼	7	Am Can pf		150¼	150½	150¼	150½
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	300	42¼	42¼	42½	43½
118	89	7	Am Car pf	100	89	89	89	89
69⅞	31	3	Am Chain	100	46	46	46	46¾
51¼	36⅝	2†	Am Chicle	200	41	41	41	40⅝
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	700	14¼	14	14¼	14⅛
30⅞	11⅛	1	Am En Til	100	11	11	11⅛	11⅝
59½	22⅝	..	Am European	200	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	33⅜
101¾	44½	..	Am & FPw	24300	48	45½	46⅛	47¼
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	1200	98½	98	98⅛	98¾
111½	103	7	Am & FP 7	600	103¼	102⅛	102⅜	104½
100¾	88	..	Am & FP 2pf	300	89	89	89	88
33¾	8⅛	2	Am Hawaii	200	10	10	10	10
41⅞	30¼	2†	Am Home	700	30½	30¼	30¼	30½
55⅝	28⅜	2†	Am Int Corp	8500	30½	30¼	30¼	30½
105	35	4	Am Loco	1200	35½	34⅜	34⅜	35⅛
144½	34½	..	Am Mach & Met	300	5¼	3½	3½	5½
51½	20¼	1½	Am Metals	800	21½	21¼	21¼	20½
119⅜	67¾	1§	Am Pw&L	1500	71	69¾	69¾	70½
39¾	20	1½	Am Radiat	6900	22½	21¼	21¾	21⅜
148	126½	7	Am Radiat pf	40	143	143	143	
37	13	..	Am Rensh	300	13¾	13	13⅛	14
100⅞	40¾	2§	Am Roll Mill	2100	42	41⅜	41⅝	42
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	100	61	61	61	
36½	7¼	7	Am Seating	100	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7½
54½	40	5	Am Ship Bldg	300	40¾	40	40	40¼
103⅜	100½	6	Am Smelt	200	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101½
79½	51	4	Am Smelt	1900	56	55	55	55⅜
141	133⅛	7	Am Smelt pf	100	135½	135½	135⅛	135½
45⅞	45	..	A.S. Solvents	300	5	4⅜	4⅞	5⅛
69⅜	40	5	Am Sugar	200	43½	43½	43⅛	42½
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	10	20½	20½	20⅜	20
274¼	198	9	Am Tel&T	23500	202	198⅜	200⅜	201¾
114¼	106	7	Am Type pf	30	108½	108½	08¼	108½
124⅞	78½	1†	Am Wat w	23400	88	84½	85¼	87⅝
44⅞	19⅜	..	Am Wool pf	200	22	21⅜	21¾	22
9	4	..	Am Writ ct	100	4½	4½	4½	4
44⅞	29½	4	Am Writ pf	100	31	31	31	
79⅞	6	4	Am Zinc pf	200	49½	49	49	50
53¼	20	1	Anac Wire	200	24	24	24	22½
81½	34½	2½	Anaconda	6900	37¼	36	37	37
29¼	18¼	2	Arch Dan	200	19½	19½	19½	19⅜
110	103½	7	Arch Dan pf		10 106	106	106	106
82⅞	71½	7	Armour D pf	200	76	75½	76	76
8¾	3¾	..	Arm Ill A	500	4⅛	4	4	4
4⅝	2½	..	Arm Ill B	500	3	2⅞	2⅞	2½
13⅜	5	..	Armour Conv	400	7	6¾	6¾	6½
46⅛	25	4	Asso Apparl	400	27½	27	27	28
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	400	30½	30¼	30½	29½
240½	194	10	Atchison	1800	207¼	204¾	206	206½
109¾	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	600	107¾	107¾	107¾	107½
175⅛	125¼	10	Atl Coast L	100	136	126½	126	126
51⅜	24⅜	1§	Atl Refin	3900	27	26⅛	26	26⅞
108	72	4§	Atlas Powd	200	67¾	65	67¼	64
37	22¾	1§	Atlas Stores	400	23	22¾	22¾	22¾
203½	90	3	Auburn Auto	8700	243¾	89¾	89	92¾
61¾	37	3	Aunto Strop A	4700	72¼	70⅛	71	71
9⅞	3¾	..	Aviation	2500	4⅛	3⅞	4	4⅛

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	5800	29⅞	28¾	29½	29⅝
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	20	107	107	107	109
122¾	88¾	7	Balt & O	3200	89½	88¾	89¼	89
84¾	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	200	81½	81¾	81⅝	81½
110½	106⅞	6½	Bamberger pf		10 106	106	106	
34	18½	2	Barnsdall A	600	19	18½	19	19
92	67½	4	Beatrice	200	78	78	78	76
109¼	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	200	108	107¾	107¾	106
85½	77⅝	5.40	Belg NR ppf	100	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	
25¾	20	2	Bendix	1900	22½	21¾	22	22¼
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	34200	78¾	76¼	76¾	78¾
56¼	31½	2	Best & Co	700	45	43⅝	44⅝	45¼
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	129	129	129	129
41½	29	1½	Blaw Knox	100	27½	27½	27½	29
63	20½	1½	Bohn Alum	400	22	20½	20½	22
90⅜	60⅛	3†	Borden	3200	71¼	70⅝	70⅝	71
50½	18	3	Borg Warner	4500	20½	19⅞	20½	19¾
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	3600	15¾	14½	15	15
22¼	10	..	Brockway	300	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bkyn Man T	600	69	67¾	67¾	70½
83⅜	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	300	93	92	92	93½
178¼	112½	2	Bklyn Un G	400	116	115½	115½	115
30⅜	13	3	Bruns Balke	300	14	13⅜	13⅛	13
35⅜	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
31⅞	17	1	Bucyrus	700	17⅞	17	17	17
43	29½	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	31½	31½	31½	31¼
1⅜	5	..	Budd Mfg	1200	1	1	1	1
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	400	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
74	20½	..	Bullard	1000	24	22½	22½	24
41⅜	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	400	27¾	27½	27½	28
110⅛	90	8	Burns Br A	500	92½	90½	90½	95
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	5800	30½	29¼	29½	30¾
48½	29⅛	2½	Bush Term	200	30½	30½	30⅛	29¾
110	99	7	Bush T deb	10	107	107	107	105⅞
4¼	1¾	.50	Butte Coo	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
5¼	1¼	..	Butte & Sup	200	1¾	1¼	1¼	
112¾	54		Byers	7500	60	58⅝	57⅝	58⅞

—C—

77½	55¼	4	Calif Pack	500	56¼	56½	56¼	56¾
2½	⅞	..	Callahan	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
33⅜	10	..	Calu & Ariz	300	42	42	42	43
75¾	45	5	Calu & Recla	700	103¾	103¾	103¾	101½
226¾	165¾	10	Canada Dry	4000	56¾	52⅝	53¼	56
52¼	46	..	Can Pac n wi	1000	178	174	176¾	176
34¼	19⅝	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	20	20	20	20
29¾	13	..	Capital Adm	1000	15⅛	14½	14½	15⅛
362¾	121¼	6	Case Thresh	21000	131¾	126¼	127½	130½
79¾	44⅛	3	Caterpillar	700	44⅝	44½	44½	44½
13⅞	3½	..	Cay-Dobbs	100	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
12	9¼	..	Celotex Ct	100	10	10	10	10
20	7	..	Celotex	200	10	10	10	10¼
84⅞	27	7	Celotex pf	100	28	27	28	27
30½	20⅜	1½	Cen Aguirre	700	21	20⅝	21	21
315	200½	8§	Cen of NJ	200	219	210	210	
65⅞	36½	4	Cerro ed P	1600	40¾	38	38	38⅜
15⅞	..	..	Cert-Teed	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
67⅞	18¾	4.20	Chesbr Cab	700	23½	22¼	23½	22½
82½	51½	3	Ches Corj	900	55	53½	53½	54
51⅜	43⅞	2.50	Ches & Ohio	500	45¼	43⅞	44	44¾
10	1⅜	..	Chi & Alton	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2⅛
10⅝	1½	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
17¾	7½	..	Chi Ct West	1200	8	7⅝	8	76
52⅜	26	..	Chi Gt W pf	11	28½	27½	27½	28½
26⅜	8⅝	..	Chi M&SP	800	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
46¼	15⅝	..	Chi M&SP pf	2400	18¼	16	17⅛	15⅞
89⅞	51	5	Chi &NW	3500	50¾	49¾	50	51
37	8¼	..	Chi Penu	400	12⅜	12½	12½	13¾
125½	84½	7	Chi RI	200	85¾	84½	85¼	86¾
104½	98	6	Chi RI 6%	200	101	101	101	101
32	25	3	Chi Yel Cab	100	25	25	25	
67⅝	43	2.40	Childs	400	43½	42	42	43½
43	19½	3	Chrysler	7800	20½	19⅛	19⅜	20¼
49	38	3.60§	City Ice	100	38	38	38	38
98¾	81	6½	City Ice pf	50	83	82½	83	83
13¾	4⅛	..	City Stores	800	4⅞	4½	4½	4⅞
20¾	4	..	Col Ben Coll	2200	11½	11	11	11¾
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	500	175¼	173½	175¼	176¼
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	600	53	51¼	51½	54
35⅝	14	..	Collins&A	500	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
82	72	7	Collins&A pf	200	84	84	84	
77	32⅜	2	Colo F&I	1600	38	35	36	27⅞
95	63⅜	3	Colo South	700	65	63½	63½	64
80	68¾	4	Colo Solpf	20	78	78	78	
87	49	2§	Colum Gas	15000	51⅝	49¾	50⅜	51
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	600	109½	109⅜	109⅜	109⅝
199	72	..	Col G&Carbon	3000	111	105¾	107¾	109
37⅜	12½	¾	Col Graph	7000	13¾	13	13	13½
40¾	21	2	Com Cred	2000	25	24⅜	25	25
95½	76⅛	6½	Com Cr 1pf	10	94	94	94	94
44¾	33	3	Com Cr 2pf	200	38	38	38	37
87	80	6	Com Cr 3pf	100	83½	83	83	83½
55	28½	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	1200	30	29	29⅞	29¼
20¾	11⅛	.60	Com Inv Tr pf	9600	21¾	20	20½	21⅛
104¾	99	6	Comwlth So	11600	113	113	113	113
19¾	97⅞	..	Comwlth So pf	400	102⅞	102	102¼	102¼
103⅜	100½	7	Congoleum	3600	10	9⅞	10	10
77⅜	44½	2	Con Film	100	15	15	15	15
28⅛	17½	2	Con Film pf	1000	18¾	18¼	18½	18¼
136⅞	96¾	6	Con Gas	16000	101½	98⅝	99½	101½
105½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	700	104⅝	104½	104½	104⅝
9	3	..	Con Textile	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
22½	11⅞	1.20	Container A	300	21¾	16½	16½	16
8½	3¾	..	Container B	600	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	2500	25¾	24⅝	25⅛	25¼
7	3	..	Cont Bak B	2800	3½	3½	3½	3½
71⅜	50	2½	Cont Can	2500	52	51	51½	52
37⅜	11⅝	1	Cont Dia Fib	300	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14
8¼	2⅝	..	Cont Motors	900	3	2¾	2¾	3
30⅜	13⅝	..	Cont Oil	4600	14½	12½	14	14½
40⅞	14¼	1	Cont Shares	1200	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
111⅜	78½	3†	Corn Prod	2800	81⅞	78⅝	79	81½
161	140	7	Corn Prod pf	130	150	149⅞	149⅞	150¼
33	12¼	..	Coty	1800	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅝
35⅜	25½	2†	Cream of Wh	100	30	30	30	29½
18½	7½	1	Crown	200	8	8	8	8
93⅝	84	5†	Crucible	2200	67¼	64	65½	67⅜
7	1	..	Cuba Cane Prod	700	1	1	1	1
9	3½	..	Cub Am S	800	4	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
65⅜	30	..	Cub Am S pf	30	30½	30½	30½	
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	300	41½	41⅛	41½	41
126¼	105¼	6†	Curtis Pub	200	107½	107½	107½	108
121¼	114⅞	7	Curtis A pf	100	118½	118	118⅝	119
14⅞	4⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	3900	5	4¾	4⅝	5
19⅜	6¼	..	Curtiss W A	400	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
90½	52	3½§	Cutler	400	58½	55⅝	56½	55½

—D—

43⅝	18¾	..	Davison	300	21¾	21½	21¼	21¼
24½	20	7	Deere pf	100	23	23	23	23
153	109	6†	Del Lac&W	1700	109½	109	109	110
45	16	..	Denv RG pf	300	45½	45	45	46
254½	139	8	Diamond M	400	209½	209¾	208½	207½
30⅝	14½	1.20	Dom Stores	600	16	15⅞	16	16
3	¾	..	Du So Shore	200	1	¾	¾	
145¼	95¾	4§	Dupont	15500	104	100½	100½	103⅜
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	200	123	122¾	122½	..
106	100	5	Duquesne pf		100	105½	105½	105½

—E—

25⅛	8	1½	Eastern RM	600	10	9	9	..
255¼	175¾	5†	East Kodak	4900	195	190	194½	195
37¼	19	1	Eaton Axle	300	19½	19¼	19½	20
114⅝	42	6	Elec Auto Lt	1400	45½	44¼	45	45
9¾	2¼	..	Elec Boat	500	4	3¾	4	3¾
103⅜	49¾	1	Elec P&L	35600	58¼	54½	55¾	57½
105	45	4	Elec P&L pf	200	100⅝	100½	100½	100⅝
79½	58½	5	Elec Sto Bat	400	60	60	60	59½
27½	22	1½	Ex Buffet	34000	24¾	24	24	24
8	1¾	..	Emer-Br A	400	1⅝	1⅜	1½	..
59⅝	40¾	5	End John pf	100	40½	40½	40½	..
113	107½	7	End John pf	100	113	113	113	..
104⅛	74½	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf ww	200	100½	100½	100½	..
80⅜	37¾	3	Equit Bldg	600	41	40½	40½	41½
63¾	35½	..	Erie	1200	36½	36¼	36¼	36½
62½	40½	4	Erie 2 pf	170	60	56	56	60
43⅝	6¾	..	Eureka Vac	1200	8¼	7	7¾	8¼
30¾	4½	..	Evans Auto L	300	4¾	4½	4½	5

—F—

111½	102	7	Fairb M pf	10	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
27¼	7½	..	Fashion Park	100	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
90¼	59⅝	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	400	63½	63¼	63¼	63¾
98¾	91	6	Fed L&T pf	50	93	92½	92½	..
25⅛	18¼	6	Fed Screw W	200	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16¾
13¾	6	.80	Fed Motor T	100	8½	8½	8½	6
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	30¾	30	30¾	30
89¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	500	58¾	57	57	58½
10⅞	7	.60§	Fifth Ave B		10 7	7	7	7
33½	15¾	..	Firestone	400	18	18¾	18	15¾
87¾	57	6	Firestone pf	1700	60	57	60	60
61¾	46	3½	First Nat St	500	50½	50¾	50¾	49¾

—G—

11¾	4	..	Gabriel A	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
7¾	1¾	..	Gardner M	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
111¾	74½	4†	Gen Am Tk	1200	78¾	74¾	76½	76½
71¼	34¾	4	Gen Asphalt	1000	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	38
74¾	32	4	Gen Cable A	1400	32½	32	32	33¼
109¾	68	7	Gen Cable pf	3000	69¾	68	68¾	70
95⅝	57½	1.60	Gen Elec	124900	59⅝	57½	58⅝	59¾
19¾	12	.80	Gen Elec Sp	300	27	26	26	26¾
75⅝	55¾	4	Int Cement	700	57½	55¼	55½	56½
14½	4	..	Int Combus	2200	4½	4	4	4½
78	30	..	Int Comb pf	400	55	55	55	53
84	57¾	2§	Int Hyd El	900	32½	30¼	30¾	32
92	65½	4	Int Match pf	700	70½	69¼	69½	70
115¾	63¾	2½	Int Harv	2000	64½	62¾	63½	64½
146⅛	140½	7	Int Harv pf	100	146	146	146	146¼
32	16⅜	..	Int Mer Mar	1100	18	18	18	18¾
44⅜	19¾	..	Int Nickel	29900	20¼	19½	19⅝	19¾
31½	11¼	2.40	Int P&P A	1600	13	11¼	11¼	13
134	77	..	Int P&P B	400	6	5¾	6	6
41½	29	1	Int Print Ink	200	30½	30½	30½	30
86	45	7	Int P&P pf n	800	45½	45	45½	48½
101	78	6	Int Print I pf	40	82	79	80	82
45¾	34¼	3	Int Salt	200	37	36¼	37	37
62	13¾	2	Int Shoe	1200	53½	53¼	53½	53½
77¾	27½	2	Int Tel & T	29100	29¼	27

STEADIER TONE REPORTED FROM WOOL MARKETS

London Sales Close Quietly —Openings at Perth and Melbourne

Over the week-end a steadier tone has developed in the foreign wool markets and more especially in the primary markets of the Southern Hemisphere.

The London sales closed rather quietly this week, but in this connection it must be noted that the selection left much to be desired. Prices for the second crop and poorer merinos have shown a decline from the opening rates of about 5 per cent. The superior wools, however, have held up fairly well. Crossbreds generally are reported in favor of the buyer, and sometimes have touched very low points.

Withdrawals of these wools have been rather heavy and argue, of course, a greater confidence in the future market on the part of those who have refused to sell at the current market.

With reference to the primary markets, there evidently is a fairly profound conviction that wool is low enough to be a good investment, especially for the buyer who can acquire wool for a fairly long-time investment.

Australian Openings

Melbourne and Perth opened the week in Australia. In both markets there was a better selection than at the previous sales in those markets. Prices are quoted in one cable at 10 to 15 per cent decline from the previous sale. Sydney has opened for three days, and prices there, as well as at Perth and Melbourne, are showing a steadier market.

The Continent continues to lead in the buying, with France keenest and Germany taking considerable wool, while Japan is reported fairly eager and England taking rather more wool. America is buying some wool, one estimate of her purchases to date being 4000 bales, rather more than usual for so early in the season. This testifies to the fact that wool in the foreign markets is knocking loudly for importation, despite the present unusually high tariff.

The best combing 64-70s Australian wools are to be had on the equivalent basis of about 25 pence, clean landed, in bond at Boston, or say 51 cents, while good worsted wools can be had at 48@49 cents, with best shafty topmaking wools of the same grade to be had at about 47 cents; 64s in the same general descriptions can be bought at about 2 cents a pound, clean basis, less.

Similar descriptions in the Perth market were quotable about 2 cents, clean basis, less than like grades at Melbourne or Sydney.

Prices Favor Buyer

The market at Boston has been rather soft in the last week. In the last two days, of course, there has been little real business accomplished with the American Legion Convention holding sway here. It is commonly held that the market is liquidated remarkably well in all departments, and that business may well be expected to rally quickly, once a good start is made.

Prices for all grades have favored the buyer, with best staple territory wools in fine quality quotable at 75 cents as an outside price, and half-blood combing at not above 72 cents. Three-eighths is hardly more than 60 cents. Quarter combing wools are slow, but it is evident that all qualities are down about 3 cents, clean basis, from the July peak prices.

Woolen wools continue rather slow, with most demand on the finer qualities, such as scoured double A pulled wools and scoured spring Texas, for which 78 cents is a maximum price.

Noils, wastes and all by-products are easy in price, with demand slow. Carpet wools also continue slow, with better importations at low prices.

Mohair prices still are nominal. Some Texas fall clip recently has been purchased at 31 and 41 cents, respectively, for adult and kid hair, compared with advances by the National Wool Marketing Corporation of 30 and 40 cents, respectively.

DIVIDENDS

Cerro De Pasco Copper Corporation declared a dividend of $1, placing the stock on a $4 annual basis, compared with $6 previously, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 16.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines declared a dividend of $1 on the common, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 5. Three and six months ago similar payments were made.

Seton Leather Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, placing it on a $1 annual basis, compared with $2 previously. Dividend is payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 16.

Gramophone Company, Ltd., London, declared a final dividend of 15 per cent on the common, making a total of 20 per cent for the year.

Century Ribbon Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Savannah Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 16.

New York Merchandise Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Exchange Buffet Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Oppenheim Collins declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

United Cape Cod Cranberry Co. declared the regular semiannual dividend of 3½ per cent and 50 cents a share on the preferred and common stocks, respectively, payable Oct. 15; also an extra dividend of 25 cents a share on the common, payable Dec. 15, to stockholders of record Dec. 1.

F. W. Woolworth Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 10.

Southern Colorado Power declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the Class A common, payable Nov. 25 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Nash Motors declared a dividend of 1, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Hart Schaffner & Marx declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Nov. 14.

Borden Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Cluett, Peabody & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Continental Can Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Electric Power Associates declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents each on the class A and common stocks, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Eastern States Power Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the class B common, $1.75 on the series A preferred and $1.50 on the series B preferred, all payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 10.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad declared a dividend of $7 on the prior lien stock for the year Aug. 1, 1923 to Aug. 1, 1924. The dividend is payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 10.

Western Steel Products, Ltd., Montreal, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	101½	101½
Albany PWP 6s '48	94¾	94
Alleghany 5s '44	98	98
Alleghany 5s rct	98¾	98
Alleghany 5s '49	99	98¼
Am Chain deb 6s '32	103	102¾
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	97	97
Am For Pow 5s	80½	80½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95	95
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	72	72
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅞	101⅞
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	152	151¼
Am T&T col 5s '46	106	106
Am T&T 5s '65	107¾	107¾
Am T&T sf 5s '60	107⅛	107⅛
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102⅛	102⅛
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	87¾	85
Armour & Co 4½s '39	93	92¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	77¾	77⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98¼	98¼
Atch T&SF 4½s	124	124
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73⅛	73⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
B&O 1st 4s '48	97⅛	97⅛
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	89½	89½
B&O 4½s '33	101¼	101¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	104⅜	104⅜
B&O rfg 6s '95	109	109¼
Belding Hem 6s '36	85	85
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107¾	107¾
Boston & Me 5s '35	101⅛	101⅛
Boston & Me 5s '67	102¼	102¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	38	38
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100¼	100¼
Bklyn Un El 1st	93⅜	93⅜
By Products 5½s C	104	104
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	40	..
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	101	101
Can Nat Ry 5s July	106	105¾
Can North sf 7s '40	112½	112¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	90	89⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101½	99⅞
Can Pacific 5s '54	105⅛	105⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '60	100	100
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	105	105
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105	105
Cen Steel 8s '41	118¼	118
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	43¼	43¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅜	100¼
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	57	57
Chi Gt West 4s '59	72	72⅛
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	40⅜	39⅝
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	84	83
Chi & Nw 4½s '37	97½	97
Chi Railway 5s	77	77
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	97¼	97¼
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	103⅛	103⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	94⅛	94
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104⅞	104⅞
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	100⅝	100⅝
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	98¾	98¾
Colo Industrial 5s '34	95⅝	95⅝
Colonial Oil 6s	64	64
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95¾	95¾
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	102¼	102¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	40	38
Con Gas 5½s '45	107	107
Container Corp 6s '46	95	95
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	97	97
Cuba RR 6s '36	60	60
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	17	17
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97	97
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96⅞	96⅞
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	89⅝	89⅝
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102½	102½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106½	106½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88⅞	88
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103½	103½
Erie gen 4s '96	89	89
Erie 5s '67	93	92½
Erie gen '75s	92½	92¼
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	99	99
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	80	80
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	33½	33½
Gen Baking 5½s	99⅝	99⅜
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103
Gen Theater 6s	91⅝	91
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	99	98¾
Goodyear 5s '57	92¼	92⅛
Gould Coupler 6s '40	71	71
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	112½	112
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	61	61
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	83	83
Humble Oil 5s '37	103	102½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106¾	106¾
Ill Cen 6½s '36	110	110
Inland Steel 4½s '78	98⅝	98⅝
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	101⅜	101
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	73	72⅜
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92½	92
Int Paper 5s '55	73⅝	73⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	95¾	94⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	96½	95⅞
Keith 6s '46	85⅝	85⅝
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	95½	95¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	103¼	103¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	69	69
Lehigh Val Term 5s	106	106
Louis Ark 5s	80½	80½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	50	50
Market Str Ry gold 7s '40	92¼	92½
Mid StP & SSM 6½s '31	101⅝	101⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	102⅜	102
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	80¼	79½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101½	101½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	106⅞	106⅞
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	57	56⅞
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	101¼	101
N O PubSer 5s A '52	95⅞	95¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	96½	90⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108⅝	108⅝
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107⅜	107⅜
NY Dock 5s '38	85	83⅞
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114¾	114¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	91	91
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	104⅜	104⅜
Nor Am 6½s '63	104	104
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	96½	96½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112½	112½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108	108
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	58	58
Ore Short Line gld 5s '46	108½	108½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95¾	94
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103¼	103¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100¼	99⅞
Paramount Publix 5½s	92¼	92
Penn RR con 4s '48	99	99
Penn RR con 4s sta '48	99½	99
Penn RR 4½s D	99⅞	99⅜
Penn RR 4¾s '63	102⅜	102⅜
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	103½	103⅛
Penn RR 5s '64	105½	104¾
Penn RR gen 5s '68	112¼	112
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110⅛	110⅛
Pere Marquette 5s '56	105	105
Pere Marquette 4½s	102	102
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95	94½
Phil Co 5s '67	102⅜	102
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	103½	103¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	96¾	96¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	106¼	106¼
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	105⅜	105⅜
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108½	108½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	84	84
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	87¾	87¾
Pub Svc E&G 1970	103	103
Pure Oil 6½s '37	99½	99½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	98¼	98½
Purity Baking 5s '48	97½	97½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96½	96½
Remington Rand 5½s '47	97¾	97¾
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	102¼	102¼
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	97½	97½
Revere Brass 6s	102½	102½
Rio G&W col 4s '49	87⅞	87⅞
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	101	101
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	98½	98½
StL & SF 4s A '50	80	80
StL & S F 4½s '78	92¼	91
StL & SF 5s B '50	102½	102½
StL SW 1st 4s '89	91¼	91¼
StL SW con 4s '32	99¾	99¾
StL S W 1st 5s '52	103	103
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	110¼	110¼
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	96½	96½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	35	34¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93½	93¼
Shell Union 5s '47	91	89¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww	92½	92½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	87¾	87¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102⅞	102
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104⅛	104
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	102
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102	102
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96	96
Smith A O 6½s '33	103¾	103¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104⅞	104¾
So Colo Pow 6s '47	105¾	105¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96¾	96½
So Pacific 4½s '68	100¼	100
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100⅜	100¼
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101⅞	101⅞
So Ry gen 4s '56	89	88¾
So Ry 4s M&O div '38	95⅛	95⅛
So West Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¼	106⅛
Stand Milling 5s '30	100	100
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅜	104¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100¼	100
stevens Hotel 6s '45	76½	76½
Ten nCopper 6s B '44	100	100
Texas Corp 5s '44	102¼	102
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	103	103
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100⅜	100¼
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	108	108
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28¼	28¼
Twenty-third St Ry SS	29½	29½
Trans Cont Oil 5½s '38 ww	109¾	109⅞
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	101⅜	101⅜
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98½	98½
Union Pacific 4s '68	92⅜	92⅜
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101⅜	101¼
US Rubber 5s '47	76	68
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 N	98½	98½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102¼	102¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	90½	90½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	40	40
Va Ry 5s '62	108¼	108¼
Wabash 4½s '78	93	91¾
Wabash 5s B '76	99½	99½
Wabash 5½s '75	103	103
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	75	75
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104¾	104¾
Warner Sugar Pict 6s	80	80
West Chi St 5s '50	107¼	107¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105	105
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105⅝	105⅝
West Shore 4s 2361	94	94
Western Electric 5s '44	104⅛	104⅛
Western Maryland 4s '52	85½	85¾
Western Un 5s '51	104⅝	104⅝
Western Un 6½s '36	109⅝	109½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	93	93
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	40	40
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	101	101
Wilson &Co 1st 6s '41	101½	101½
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103
Wis Cen 4s	94	94
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103¼	103⅛

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	79¾	79¾
Akerhus 5s '63	96	96
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	88	88
Antioquia 7s B '45	60	60
Antioquia 7s D '45	59¾	59¾
Antwerp 8s '58	100½	100½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	93¼	93
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	93	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s Bay '60	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	93½	93½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	93¼	93¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	94⅝	94
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	93¼	93⅛
Australia 4½s '57	76	75½
Australia 5s '55	82½	82
Australia 5s '57	82	81¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103¾	103½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	96½	96½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89⅝	89⅝
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	104	104
Austria 7s ct	91¾	91½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¾	103½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100½	100½
Belgium (King) 7s '50	109⅝	108¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	106½	106¼
Bergen (City) 8s '45	101¾	101¾
Bergen rcts 5s	96½	96½
Berlin 6s '50	76¼	75¾
Berlin 6½s '50	83	83
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	80	79¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	76½	76
Berlin Elec 6s	73½	73½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	91½	90½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	55	55
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	75½	75
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Brazil (Cen Ei Ry) s7 '52	65	64½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	60	60
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	97	97
Brazil (US) 8s '41	72	69
Bremen 7s '35	99½	99¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	68¼	68
Buenos Aires 6s '61	76	76
Bulgaria 7½s '68	76	76
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101¼	101¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	83	83
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	83½	82¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	91¾	91¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	94	94
Chile (Rep) 1961	80	80
Chilean Loan 7s	85½	85
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	27½	27
Christiania (City) 6s '54	100⅝	100⅝
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	85¼	85
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	75	75
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	98¾	98¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57 ctf	90	90
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	75	75
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	99½	99½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	101¾	101¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	86¾	86¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110	110
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108⅝	108⅝
Danish Mun 8s B '46	108¾	108¾
Denmark (Kingd) 4½s '62	87½	87½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½	101¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¼	105¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98¾	98¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	90¼	90¼
Dresden 7s '45	83	81½
Dutch Ei 6s '47	102¼	102¼
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	86	86
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	93	93
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	95¾	95
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107¾	107¾
French Nat 8S 7s '49	103½	103½
French (Rep) 7s '49	120⅛	120¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¾	125¾
German 7s '49	102½	102½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '38	81	81
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s July '60	72½	72½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	12¾	70½
Germ Con Ag Bk 7s '50	83	82
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	83	83
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	89	89
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	102	102
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 rcts	77¼	75½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	91	91
Graz 8s '54	96	96
Greek 6s '68	85¼	85
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95	95
Hamburg 6s '46	81½	81½
Hansa 6s ww	78	78
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	92	92
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100¼	100¼
Irish Free State 5s '60	100	100
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	94	94
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	90¾	90
Italy (King) 7s '51	95¼	94½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93½	93½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '54	99	99
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93¾	93½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	81	81
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	97½	97
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	93	93
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	85¼	85
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103¼	103¼
Meridionale El 7s '57	99¼	99¼
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	77	77
Mila n(City) 6½s '52	81½	79¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	56	56
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	89¾	89¾
New South Wales 5s '57	81¼	80½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	100	100
Norway (King) 5s '63	100¾	100
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¼	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	104¾	104¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	104¾	104¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	95	95
Nurember g6s '52	71	74 75¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92	91¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98¼	98⅛
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102½	102⅜
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¼	104⅛
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106	105⅞
Paulista Ry 7s '42	99	99
Peru 6s '60	53¾	53⅞
Peru 7s '59	72	72
Poland 6s '40	65¾	64
Poland 8s '50	77⅜	84
Queensland (State) 7s '41	42½	49½
Rhine Main 7s '50	90½	..
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	97	..
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	87½	86½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	58	58
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	88¼	84½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	48	48
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	52	49
Rome (City) 6½s '52	81	80
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90⅜	90⅝
Ruhr 6s	74½	72½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	109⅝	109⅝
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	88	87½
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	80	80
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	52	52
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	92	92
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	49¾	49
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	73¼	73¼
Saxon State 6½s '46	75¾	75¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108¼	108
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	82	80½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92	91¾
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	80	80
Siemens 6½s 'ct '51	98¾	98¼
Siemens 7s '35	100½	100½
Silesia Bk 6s '47	50	50½
Selesia (Prov) 7s '58	61	61
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105	105
Sweden (King) ct 5s6s '54	105½	105½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	106¼	106¼
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	100	100
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99¾	99¾
Toho El Pow 7s '55	99	99
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	81½	81½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92⅜	92⅜
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88¼	88¼
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	64	64
Tyrol 7s '52	90½	90½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100	99½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105½	105⅜
Uni Stl W 6½s A 1951	79	79
Uni Stl W 6½s A 1947	80½	80½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	86	86
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	96	96
Vienna 6s '52	85¾	85½
Warsaw 7s '58	65½	65½
Westphalia El 6s '53	75	74
Wurttemberg 7s '56	88	88
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98	98

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct 8	Oct 7
3½s '47	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.7
1st 4¼s '47	102.12	102.13	102.12	102.13	102.11
4th 4¼s '38	103.13	103.13	103.11	103.12	103.13
US 4s '54	108.23	108.24	108.23	108.24	108.25
US 4¼s '52-'62	112.31	112.31	112.31	112.31	113.10

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct. 8	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	.97⅞	.97⅞	1.43½
Corn, 3 yellow	1.05¼	1.01⅞	1.14⅜
Oats, 2 white	.48½	.48½	.61½
Flour	4.80	4.85	6.75
Beef, family	20.00	20.00	29.00
Pork	32.50	32.50	30.00
Lard	.1225	.1170	.1150
Cotton, mid up	.1020	.1035	.1915
Zinc	.0422½	.0425	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.1000	.1000	.1800
Tin	.2695	.2825	.5375
Rubber	.0800	.0775	.1950
Sugar	.0445	.0435	.0550
Lead	.0520	.0550	.0690
Print cloth	.0450	.0450	.0525

WOULD STABILIZE YARN PRICES

LONDON—Leaders in Lancashire cotton industry appointed a committee to prepare a plan for stabilizing prices of yarn in the American section. The plan will be along lines of that recently proposed for Egyptian yarn section, and will include measures to prevent selling at prices below cost of production. As soon as the plan is prepared it will be submitted to the International Federation of Master Spinners.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 56⅝. De Beers 6⅞ and Rand Mines 3¾. Money was 1½ per cent; discount rates, short bills 2½ per cent; three months 2⅛-2¼ per cent.

LEAD PRICES REDUCED

NEW YORK—American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced the price of lead 5 points to 5.20 cents a pound.

A Window in Wall Street

FROM 800 REPORTS

From 800 replies to a questionnaire the National Association of Manufacturers has learned that the worst of the business slump is over. Something to this effect has been heard before, it is true. But encouraging reports are increasing in number as the year progresses and, from a mere expression of sentiment to statement of actual facts, they are swiftly evolving. Prominent among the fair-weather signs were the reports that wage scales were holding up, that the decrease in production has resulted in a visible reduction of overstocks of goods and that the outlook for the winter varies from fair to excellent. It also is shown in the trade survey by the manufacturers' association that a condition of complete labor tranquillity prevails.

OUT OF LINE

Placing the average prices for commodities during the years 1926 through 1929 at 100, the current average prices would have an index number of 86. But in this line-up, American cotton would be rated at 95. While the average price of all commodities shows a decline of 14 per cent, the percentage of decline in cotton has been 45.

HOW THEY STAND

And here is how the various industries stand as to prospects, in the analytical eye of Standard Statistics Company. Most promising are chain store prospects, and prospects for dairy products, electric light and power, electrical equipment, package foods, shipbuilding, telephone and telegraph. The outlook is good for beverages, cement, chemicals, machinery, motion pictures, refrigeration and specialty bakeries. Among uncertain industries are meat packing, canned foods and radio. A fair outlook is seen for agricultural machinery, automobiles, automobile parts, bread bake

Fashions and Dressmaking

Six Noted Paris Dress Designers —Lucien Lelong

By ELENE FOSTER
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Paris

THE Maison Lucien Lelong occupies a lovely old mansion in the Avenue Matignon. This mansion has been renovated and redecorated in its original style, which is that of the Directoire period. With its paneled walls with their exquisite carvings in bas-relief, its long mirrors, dainty painted furniture and rich satin draperies, it has the same air of refinement and good taste which one finds in the models which are shown in its grands salons.

M. Lelong's own study is a charming room with antique furniture in soft polychrome tints and two long windows draped in old-ivory satin brocaded in gold stars, through which one looks out on the green lawns and flowers and fountains of a neighboring garden. Everywhere are bowls and vases of flowers, and seated behind the long table between the windows is a well-groomed gentleman who resembles a successful English barrister rather than a Parisian dress designer, and whose perfect English serves to carry out this impression. Before him stands a large photograph of Mme. Lelong, who before her marriage two years ago was Princess Natalie Paley, the daughter of the Grand Duke Paul of Russia, a lovely young woman with a decided taste for dress designing, whose advice and counsel are greatly prized by her husband.

The marriage of M. Lelong and the beautiful Russian princess was the culmination of a romance which began when, like so many members of the Russian aristocracy, the Princess Natalie found it necessary to earn her own living and applied for a position in the dressmaking house of Lucien Lelong, where for several years afterward she was employed as a saleswoman.

M. Lucien Lelong, Paris Couturier Who Modestly Styles Himself a Craftsman.

An Individualized Craft

"Dressmaking," said M. Lelong, "is unquestionably an art, but it differs from painting and sculpture because the elements of becomingness, adaptability and chic have to be considered as well as harmony of line and color. As a rule, an artist paints a picture without having to consider its future disposition. He has only to think of the picture itself, as an entity, whereas a dress designer cannot give himself a free rein in creating his models. He must have harmonious colors and lines, to be sure, but he must always think of them in relation to the woman who is to wear the frock. If the result of his work is a model which is unbecoming and unwearable, it is a dire failure. Dressmaking, therefore, requires not only an inborn sense of form and color but the designer must have the style sense as well.

"Please," begged M. Lelong, "do not say that I consider dressmaking a great art and myself a great artist! I consider dressmaking rather as one of the most artistic of trades and myself as a modest craftsman.

"Each designer," continued M. Lelong, "has his own individuality, which is quite as strongly expressed in the models which he creates as is the personality of a painter in his pictures. The models which the dressmaker creates, season after season, reflect his personality, as you know. It is very easy for you, who have come to know the individuality of the Parisian designers, to 'spot' as you Americans say, at once a model by Madeleine Vionnet, Mlle. Chanel or Mme. Lanvin, just as you could go into a picture gallery and select a Renoir or a Gauguin without the slightest difficulty. There is just as decided a personality reflected in a frock by any one of these artists as there is in any other work of art."

"We have our ideals, we dress designers, like other artists and, like them, we often fall far short of these. If an artist ever reached the point where he was entirely satisfied with his work, it would be the end of his career. One needs to be striving to reach an ideal in order to progress. One must always feel, 'I have never yet done as well as I can yet do.' It is the same as in any other line of art, is it not? Directly one is satisfied to the point of ceasing endeavor, it is the end."

[This is the fifth of a series of six articles. The last will be published next Wednesday.]

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Our 7th year in The Christian Science Monitor

Leather Ensembles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

LEATHER has become simultaneously more and more utilitarian and more and more fashionable. That is to say, while the ever-growing demand for motoring and sports clothes has led on the one hand to an increased output of inexpensive leather and suède coats, at the other end the trade designers are showing exclusive ensembles of an artistry hitherto undreamed of in this material. In all grades lightness in weight is a marked feature, while the best nappas are so made as neither to drop nor sag as in the past.

There is today a leather outfit suitable for practically every day occasion; beginning with the smartly tailored gazelle town suit and finishing with washable suède for sports wear.

While last year golfing suits were made with specially spun Scotch tweed skirts—a smart but by no means windproof arrangement—this year's suits have either a circular leather skirt, or a tweed skirt covering featherweight suède knickers that are weatherproof yet washable—a style that is as suitable for skating and voyages as for the links.

For town and travel, a very smart costume of all-suède gazelle is shown in 40 shades. The skirt, either of leather or fine tweed, is made on a low yoke and shows today's longer length. Specially dyed check silk shirts complete the suit.

Leather coats are no longer plain and cumbersome. All the craft for which the Northampton and Malvern tanners are famed has gone to increasing the suppleness of made-up goods. Fine pipings in cording effect and neat patterns worked into the skins mark the best models.

Zipper fastenings are much seen. They are used on jumpers, on skirt hip and coat pockets, cut both horizontally and vertically. Long fleece-lined, spongeable nappa coats in white and pale shades are being made for sports wear. These can be sponged in soap and water, and later on dyed a darker shade.

So cleverly treated and highly proofed are some of today's skins—nappa and suède—that one firm invites visitors to throw bottles of ink over their suède models. The ink flows as water off a duck's back, leaving no perceptible mark. Such qualities, however, can be demanded only of the very specially prepared leathers.

A new feature is the matching set comprising a man-tailored cross-over waistcoat—equally smart for riding or wear with a "costume tailleur"—and beret, gloves and bag en suite.

Gazelle that is guaranteed against stretching is a novelty. For cleaning it a special two-sided brush, one surface for dust and one for stains, is sold.

Buyers are warned not to use gasoline for cleaning leather. Really greasy marks should be covered with fuller's earth or magnesia for 24 hours. When brushed away the stain should have vanished completely.

Recent Innovations In Jewelry

NEW styles in jewelry appear almost weekly, accenting the type and color harmony of the costume. Genuine stones are exquisitely carved into flower shapes and are set together in necklaces, bracelets, brooches and clips. These are all Oriental in opulence of color, employing rubies, emeralds and diamonds in cluster-designs of brilliance and delicacy. In all-white jewelry baguette and round diamonds are set together.

Necklaces are fitted to the throat. One of the latest models from an important house is thus fitted, the stones being set closely with dazzling effect. The necklace widens in front and is a narrow strand at the back. Another necklace is fitted flat around the back and extended with three single strands of diamonds in front. A necklace of oblong and round stones, with a matching pendant, is Russian in influence but ultra modern in setting.

Large and small stones and beads are popular in the new necklaces, and there is a tendency to use several strands of small synthetic jewels, or beads of colored composition. One necklace that will be fascinating with a white crêpe or mousseline frock has three graduated strands of beads like ripe currants. Another, very new, is a long string of small green jade beads alternating with oblongs of silver. This may be left to hang to the knees, or wound two or three times around the neck.

Antique silver chains of fine workmanship are effective with sports clothes. Blue beads with silver between and all-blue chains are charming. Black-and-white necklaces have a long chain of finely cut jet beads worn outside three strands of rhinestones. Lapis lazuli, emerald and turquoise matrix in beads the size of marbles are strung in chokers. Amethyst and topaz, genuine and synthetic, are set in flat short necklaces to wear with the fashionable shades of mauve, yellow and brown.

Clips are worn by many in place of brooches and pins of different sorts and sizes. Some smart, quaint clips of onyx and rhinestones look like old-fashioned lockets and are worn to point up an all-black or black-and-white gown. Other designs are Egyptian in inspiration, modern in treatment, and built up of colored stones and sometimes of strass together and at other times in all crystal.

The new bracelets of prystal, rhinestones and colored synthetic jewels are slender and one or many may be worn.

D'Ora, Paris

The Draped Beret Shown Above Is of Panne Velvet, the Hair Arranged in Soft Curls to Frame the Face. From Le Monnier.

Winter Hats—and Hair

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Paris

THE milliners are facing a difficult problem in designing hats for the winter, a problem which has arisen from uncertainty as to the style of hairdressing which will prevail during the coming season. Smart women seem at the moment to be equally divided on the subject—there are those who cling tenaciously to short locks (though never as short as the "boyish cut," which has completely disappeared) and others who are allowing the hair to grow long enough to cover the ugly line at the back of the neck with a little roll or a line of tiny curls. Of course, the new frocks with their longer skirts and more feminine line are responsible for this change in the coiffure.

So many women are going through the experimental stage at the moment that the first question that the milliner asks is not "What kind of a hat does Madam wish? but "How will Madam wear her hair, this season, short or long?" And in nine cases out of ten, so the milliners tell me, the reply will be "I haven't really decided as yet. I am letting it grow, but I may cut it again."

This complicates matters for the milliner whose hats are moulded to each individual head, for the amount of hair makes a decided difference in the fit of the crown.

"If women would only make up their minds and stick to it," the director of a well-known house said to me. "As it is, half my hats are brought back because the customer has either decided to cut her hair again or to let it grow longer."

After hearing the plaints of the milliners I paid a visit to several of the leading Paris hairdressers in search of authentic information on the subject of the winter coiffure.

Evening Coiffures

"Are fashionable women really letting their hair grow?" I asked and the reply was always the same, "It will be short for the day—not so short as a year ago, but still short—and for the evening a little chignon will be attached at the back of the neck, just a tight roll or a bunch of curls. This is necessary with the long evening frock." So that appears to be the solution—short hair for the day time and a return to false hair for the evening.

M. Antoine showed me one of the little "chignons," which may be fastened securely to even very short hair by means of patent clips at either end. "Women have tried the longer hair with the little roll or curls at the back, but it is impossible to keep it trig and tidy when one puts on a hat and the false bit is the only solution," said he.

M. Emile smiled when I asked if this could be regarded as the first step toward the return of the elaborate coiffure of the last century.

"One need not worry about that," he assured me. "We live in a different epoch and the present-day woman with her professional or business interests and her love of sports, will never be bothered with long hair. Furthermore, long hair makes any woman look older. I assure you that never in our lifetime shall we see again the elaborate coiffure of our mothers. It will resolve itself very soon, the matter of the hair cut. I have many clients who have let the hair grow long enough to turn under at the back but when the hat goes on, all is in disarray. No, short hair, not shingled but left long and flat at the back with little curls at the sides of the face, for the day and the little false chignon for the evening—this is the only sensible mode."

Low Crowns, Flat Brims

So much for the hair! Now as to the winter hats. It is rather difficult to generalize for each designer has her own particular mode. The new models, however, are all worn well back, off the forehead and the hair is pulled out at either side in little curls in place of the smooth waves of the last few seasons, making a most becoming frame for the face. The hats, as a rule, are shorter at the back than those of last season and the "capeline" is no longer seen at the smart houses. Crowns are lower and brims are quite flat against the ears, not outstanding on either side. The term "beret" has come to mean almost any form of small hat, like the "toque" of former days. This year's beret often has a narrow brim turned back from the face and a bit of trimming at the side or front.

The materials of the new hats are soft felt, velour, taupe, velvet and jersey and the colors are those of the winter costume, black, brown, green or dark red. Very little trimming is used by the best houses, with one exception, Mme. Agnes, who is using a great deal of velvet ribbon in pink, turquoise blue and burnt orange. Maria Guy uses little feather fantasies, and Marcelle Lely small buckles and ornaments of bone or metal. One finds in almost every collection models trimmed with a narrow band of short-haired fur. Agnes, for instance, shows a hat of black felt which has a narrow band of white galyak, the edge of which is seen across the forehead, and which ends in a saucy bow at one side of the crown.

One of the outstanding successes of the Maison Agnes is a small black felt beret which is "double-decked," so to speak, with a round, flat, tam-o'-shanter crown and both the brim and crown caught up at the front with a twisted knot of turquoise blue velvet. The manikin who displays this hat wears a necklace of the turquoise blue beads which are the fad of the moment for black costumes. The flat, tam-o'-shanter crown, by the by, is a new idea which Mme. Agnes develops in velvet as well as felt.

New Materials

Maria Guy is using a new variety of her favorite jersey material, with little perforated dots, for the winter beret. A chic little French countess whom I saw in her salon the other morning was being fitted to one of these jersey berets in black which had a narrow turned-back brim with a cluster of little cocque feathers in white, black, yellow and red placed low down at one side.

Cotton velvet is another favorite material with Maria Guy, and she makes a fascinating little bonnet-like beret of this material with a turned-back brim and a stitched crown and a little bow at the back of the neck.

Hats with brims designed for sports or for morning wear with plain, tailored suits are often made of strips of felt ribbon sewn together to form a perfectly fitted crown and a soft brim. A band of narrow grosgrain ribbon of the same color tied around the crown is the only trimming.

Wide Brimmed Hats

Velvet is used almost exclusively for the wide-brimmed hats which are worn with the dressy afternoon frock for formal occasions. While these are decidedly unpractical and almost impossible to wear with the high fur collar of the winter coat, they are ideal for indoor wear, for afternoon affairs. Made in soft velvet with a floppy brim, these are the most picturesque and becoming of all the winter hats. Patou shows any number of these with the afternoon costumes in his winter collection. Some have a wide satin ribbon, of the same color—(which in most cases is black) tied around the crown with a big bow at the side or back, some are without any trimming and there is one which has a white gardenia tucked under one side of the brim. Worn with a long velvet frock with short puffed sleeves and a collar of creamy lace, a hat of this description is the crowning glory of a costume which is irresistibly quaint and "feminine."

Changes in Coats

Winter coats are lavishly trimmed with fur this year. Shawl collars of fur, deep spiral cuffs and wide bands of fur down the front and diagonally across the flared insert are seen on many of the new fall models. Although fox and wolf are used to a large extent on sports coats, several new variations of furs are seen on ultra smart models from Paris. A sports coat was seen, for example, that was trimmed with pony fur so pliable, soft and glossy that it was scarcely recognizable. A new process for treating has been discovered, and the prediction is made that it is likely to become as popular as caracul and broadtail for flat fur trimming. Another fur which has also been improved is squirrel. This is now dyed a soft beige color, which is more youthful and more smart than gray.

Coat materials do not greatly differ from year to year. A monotone tweed is frequently used to fashion coats for sports and all-around wear. Suède cloth and soft broadcloth are displayed on dress coats.

There is a decided change in coat lines, however. The modified princess coat with the belt placed at the natural waistline is replacing the straight-line, wrap-around model.

Corsets Are the Foundation of New Silhouette

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
New York

A PROPERLY fitted corset is now regarded as, first to last, the secret of the greatly prized slender silhouette. Foundation garments are designed to meet the requirements of every type of figure, the models varying from a corselet that forms a complete underdress to a gestire of a corset or just a girdle. Steel and bones are nonexistent except in a few models for the less sylphlike, for whom a couple of whalebones are inserted in the back, and sometimes at the waistline in front. Most of the new corselets and corsets are made to fasten at the side, and hooks and eyes have almost entirely replaced lacings. The ideal is a model that will supply the necessary restraint with ease of movement, and always the supple, slenderizing contour. The waistline is indicated slightly but definitely, fitting the fluid lines of the present mode in gowns, and is no longer just somewhere between the head and the heels.

With the vanished steels have gone also the stiff materials, and in their place are elastic, satin, faille, crêpe-de-chine, net and lace. For the figure that requires support and molding, elastic webbing is used for the greater part of the garment, well around the sides, keeping the line soft and supple, with a panel of brocaded satin or silk, front and back. Elastic is used equally for one of slim figure, but is lighter in weight and combined with lighter material; and net is used in two, sometimes in three, thicknesses. This is stiffened to a degree that makes it firm yet pliable, and in the more dressy corselets lace is laid over the net. Very little trimming other than an edging of lace, a motif of needlework or ribbon flowers appliquéd flat is shown on corsets of any style.

The last word in a garment that serves as several in one is a step-in that covers the bust, and is cut quite low in the back, with shoulder-straps of ribbon extended with several inches of elastic to permit freedom of movement without risk of binding or breaking. A lingerie frill at the bottom covers the attached hose supporters and answers for panties.

For the ideally slender figure, a corset which is called simply a foundation is made of silk jersey and has neither elastic, corcding, nor stiffening of any kind, but is shaped over the bust, waist and hips with seams that are twice stitched, is fitted over the shoulders, and has garters attached In another of these unstiffened models the lower part is made into bloomers instead of panties and is very popular with younger women for sports dress.

A corselet or step-in for one who prefers more elastic and less material is made out of just enough brocade or plain silk, usually in a delicate shade of pink or flesh, to camouflage the wide sections of stout elastic. Step-ins of all elastic without fastening have nothing above the belt line, but are drawn far down over the hips and are fitted with stout garter elastics, front, sides and back. These are less in demand now than formerly, because the fitted corselet follows so closely the natural silhouette without a break as to give a more slender appearance. The style of this model is reversed in a corset that begins at the waistline and is built upward. It is shaped to the figure with reinforced seams and stitching and has in addition two short bones, front and back. This corset appeals especially to women to whom the long corselet suggests a harness.

Corsets for evening are cut high in front and low at the back. Unusual models have small gores of elastic let in at the bottom, front and back, and one to wear with princess gowns is nipped in at the waist. Girdles are of several different designs, some, for the young slim figure, are sketchy affairs of ribbon and lace; others are of stronger material, satin, silk or cotton, but both fit over the top of the hips and have hose supporters attached.

Brassieres are made of silk, jersey, net or lace, and are finished for day or evening wear with a low corset or girdle. A new brassiere of fine flannel, to be worn with bathing suits, has no back, and has at each side of the front a strip of narrow elastic that is drawn back and crossed, and brought forward to button at each side of the garment.

Along with the new corsets are shown two new garments of practical value. One is the wrap-around dress slip of crêpe-de-chine, untrimmed and overlapped to make the skirt shadow-proof. Another is a chemise bandeau of plain crêpe-de-chine with a petticoat that may be buttoned on.

Coiffures to Suit New Hats

With the crowns of hats becoming more and more shallow and the brimming sliding farther back on the head, the coiffure becomes more than ordinarily conspicuous. Since fashion decrees that the face shall be thrown into relief, the favorite coiffure for those who can wear it is known as the "widow's peak." Others arrange their hair in soft, loose waves, brushing them back from the forehead. Ringlets caught at the back of the head to soften an otherwise severe coiffure are also seen and the very short ones at the side are worn by young girls.

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FOR THURSDAY, OCT. 9

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). "Down East" partners. 6:45.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain), 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Niagara Falls"; concert orchestra (Niagara Hudson — WEAF Chain). Traditional honeymoon visit and all the music that goes with it. 7:30.

"Half a Second" (Hamilton—CBS). The resistance of old sailor men to the chronometer. Nowadays most ships usually have three. 8:45.

"Giuseppe Verdi and Camille Saint-Saëns"; soloists; mixed quartet; vocal ensemble; orchestra (American Radiator—WEAF—T). These two operatic masters will come before the microphone to the accompaniment of their music. 9.

Detective stories (Street & Smith—CBS). 9:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Stefan Kozakevich, baritone; Little Symphony Orchestra (M Bamberger—WOR). Mr. Kozakevich is a member of the Kremlin Art Quintet, favorite Russian vocal group of WOR. Principally Russian classical program. 8.

Willard Robison's Deep River Ensemble; Frank Parker, tenor; male quartet (General Foods—WJZ—T). "Melody" program. Let's see, there's "Deep River," "Wedding of the Painted Doll," "Liebesfreud," "Waters of Minnetonka" and "Singin' in the Rain" as examples. 9:30.

"Jack Frost's Melody Moments" (National Sugar—WEAF Chain). Sentiment by Oliver Smith, tenor; Eugene Ormandy, violinist-director. Three characteristic classics in a group by orchestra. 9:30.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). Girls' voice trio, same one heard earlier this evening with Mr. Vallee, and string trio, in slumber music program. 11:30.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:05.

Victor Concert Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (RCA-Victor—WEAF—T). 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Characteristic classics. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Fro-Joy Novelty Dance Program (General—CBS). 7.

Tip Top Club (Ward—CBS). Ballads, talkie tunes, specialties, by vocal and instrumental soloists, quartet and orchestra. 7:30.

"Friendly Five Footnotes" (Jarman—WJZ—T). Feature medley of old favorites by Del Lampe and his orchestra. 7:45.

Moonbeams Trio, feminine voices; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (Fleischmann—WEAF T). Popular semi-classical ballads by the trio. Popular medleys by band. 8.

Leo Reisman's Orchestra (Knox-Dunlap—WJZ Chain). Most unusual foxtrots, "Black and Tan Fantasy," "Oriental Fantasy"; fastest, "Tiger Rag"; "Trees," in special arrangement. 9.

Anette Hanshaw, blues singer; male quartet; Billy Artz's Van Heusen orchestra; Norman Brokenshire (Phillips-Jones—CBS—T). 9.

Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra; Ted Weems and his orchestra (CBS—T). 11, 11:30.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). Thirty minutes from deepest Harlem. 11:30.

Characteristic Music

Don Carlos' Marimba Band (WJZ Chain). Brazilian and popular music on the South American brother to the xylophone. 5.

"Romany Patteran" (CBS—T). Gypsy folk music of rural Hungary, by Emery Deutsch and his orchestra. 8:15.

Vocal Ensembles

Mid-week Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Mixed quartet. 7.

Bach Chorus; organ (Lutheran Laymen—CBS—T). 10.

"Rose of Algeria" (WJZ Chain). "Victor Herbert Opera Series." American honeymoon couple in Sahara Desert. 10.

Recitals

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One-man show. 7:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45.

"The Political Situation in Washington Tonight" (CBS—T). Frederic William Wile's weekly political résumé. 6.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Straus—CBS). Brooklyn newspaper man. 8:30.

Democratic Radio Rally, Washington, D. C. (CBS—T). 10:30.

Franklin P. Adams (CBS—T). New York World columnist known almost as well by his initials, "F. P. A.," substituting for Heywood Broun. 11:15.

Musical Lectures

"The Violin and Violoncelle" (CBS—T). Ernest W. Naftzger's "For Your Information" period. 3:30.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:45 MacDonell's Program.
6:00 E-Z Big Brother Club.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer; baseball; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 Talk.
7:05 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 New England Gas Hour: sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 Joyce Brothers Hour: George W. Ventre and his American Legion Band.
8:30 NBC, Mobiloil Concert: Percy Grainger, concert pianist; orchestra direction of Nathaniel Shilkret; Henry M. Neely.
9:00 NBC, Halsey Stuart Program: "Old Counselor"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Palmolive Hour: Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Male Quartet; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra; Chester Gaylord, soloist; Grantland Rice interview of Irvin S. Cobb.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Salon orchestra.
5:20 Talk; stocks; agricultural markets.
5:58 Plymouth Contest; time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 Elnar Hanson, violinist.
6:30 Milco "Swiss Navy."
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Topics in Brief, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n Andy."
7:15 Wolverine Serenaders; piano duo.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, "Dic-a-Doo Entertainers"; Piano duo; girls' trio; mixed octet; Sax Smith's Cavaliers.
8:00 NBC, Yeast Foamers Orchestra; Chicagoans, male quartet.
8:30 Political talk.
8:45 NBC, "Fifth Avenue Knights"; soloist; dance orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Wadsworth sketch: "Franz Liszt"; string ensemble.
9:15 NBC, O'Cedar Time; mixed quartet.
9:30 NBC, Mary McCoy, soprano; Reinald Werrenrath, Billy Hughes, baritones; quartet; piano duo; male chorus; orchestra.
10:30 Philco Program.
11:00 Time; weather; baseball; Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:45 "Singing Pianist."
12:00 NGC, Fred Culley's Royal York Orchestra, Toronto; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

500 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 CBS, "My Bookhouse Story Time"; "Foolish, Timid Little Hare."
5:45 Berry Spring Entertainers; time.
6:00 The Champions Orchestra.
6:15 Kennedy's Butter and Egg Men.
6:30 "Smiling Jim" and his Joy Makers.
6:45 N. E. Dairy and Food Council program.
7:00 Political talk.
7:15 CBS, "Alias Edward Taylor"; Sketch.
7:30 CBS, Forhan's program.
7:45 CBS, Eskimo Pie program: Sketch "Adventures of Sandy and Lil."
8:00 Old Man Sunshine and his Gang; Jimmie Gallagher and Fred Hoey; vocal group; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "Forty Fathom Trawlers"; Sketch, "The Glasgow Keelie."
9:00 CBS, Gold Medal Fast Freight: Wheaties Quartet; Gold Medal Organist.
9:30 CBS, Henry Burbig; Harriet Lee, contralto; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
10:00 Pittston Legionnaires; Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, The Columbians: Orchestra.
11:00 Time; news.
11:15 CBS, Stanley Walker, New York Herald Tribune.
11:30 CBS, "California Melodies"; Harry Green; Marcia Manners; William Slavins McNutt, author; Biltmore Trio; orchestra.
12:00 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Delpha Trio.
5:45 News; baseball scores.
6:00 Fishermen's program.
6:15 Johnnie Keefe and Bennie McLaughlin, vocal duo.
6:30 Organ recital; temperature.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC program.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:10 p. m.—NBC, World Series Park, Philadelphia, Graham McNamee announcing.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
7:15 a. m.—Organ recital.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:10 p. m.—Same as WEEI.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, World Series, reported by "Ted" Husing.
3:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Doris B. Johnson, Fort Dodge, Ia.
Mrs. Lloyd G. Stoner, Liberal, Kan.
Lloyd G. Stoner, Liberal, Kan.
Mrs. Charles Tucker, Liberal, Kan.
Charles Tucker, Liberal, Kan.
Laurence Clapp, Wakefield, Mass.
Mrs. Margaret J. Miller, Cleveland, O.
Clarence L. Gilbert, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Georgeimia M. Gilbert, Buffalo, N. Y.
C. E. Wendel, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Lucetia N. Hurlburt, Chicago, Ill.
Philip S. Hurlburt, Chicago, Ill.
W. E. Harnsberger, Ashland, Neb.
Kenneth W. Thompson, Glen Rock, N. J.
J. L. Farley, Des Moines, Ia.
Mrs. J. L. Farley, Des Moines, Ia.
Mrs. H. A. Starke, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Rose Luhring, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. H. C. Brengel, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

RICHMOND TO PLANT TREE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov. John G. Pollard has announced that a Washington bicentennial tree will be planted in the Capitol Square here in compliance with a request by the American Tree Association.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PERMANENT, PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITY for woman of vision and culture; college or equivalent; home or business experience. For such person seeking real future, not just temporary job, we offer an interesting income. Full details in first letter.

SHEPARD & LAWRENCE, Inc.
180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
A. F. Miller, 65 S. 4th, Columbus, Ohio
Springer & Shuman, Ltd., Hearst Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

WOMAN WANTED FOR TRAVELING POSITION—Not married; entirely unencumbered, between 25 and 40; good education essential; salary to start, bonus and transportation; give age, education, experience. F. E. COMPTON & COMPANY, 1008 N. Dearborn, Chicago.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 838 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; 8 and 10 cars and bus to door.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4320
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2708
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1264
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.408
BERLIN
89A Unter den Linden Merkur 6322
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1409 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2099
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3703
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7340
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Riway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1023 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9398

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ACCOMPANISTS

ACCOMPANIST — GRACE SCHAD, 49 South Seventh Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone Hillcrest 2808-M after 7 p. m.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Barrington Court

989 MEMORIAL DRIVE
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Suite of eight rooms with three baths overlooking Charles River directly across from Stadium; all outside rooms, modern in every detail. Three minutes to Harvard Square. An ideal location. Rental $325 monthly. See Superintendent on premises or call

F. W. NORRIS COMPANY
31 Milk Street, Boston
Tel. Liberty 5712

BEACON HILL

122 BOWDOIN STREET
(Opposite State House)

2- and 3-room kitchenette, dinette and full tile (shower equipped) bath. Living room exceptionally large with fireplace.
Also a few 1-room and bath.
Phone LIB. 1447 or Apply Superintendent

BOSTON, MAYFAIR APARTMENTS

30-38 HEMENWAY STREET

1-2-3 Room Apartments. Newly Renovated Office 38 Hemenway Street, Kenmore 9238. Or see Janitor.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractively arranged 5 sunny rooms, reception hall, new walls, floors, enamel range, Frigidaire; quiet; A-1 locality. Asp. 6513.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Two rooms and bath with light housekeeping facilities; suitable for business people. 208 Winthrop Rd. Regent 2901.

Massachusetts Chambers

146 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

A few 2- and 3-room apartments, convenient to Massachusetts subway station. Continuous elevator and switchboard telephone service. Apply at office or at Williams & Bangs, 18 Tremont Street.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET
(Continued)

NEW YORK CITY, 228 West 71st Street—Charming, sunny 2 rooms; refrigeration, unfurnished: $116 monthly; immediate occupancy. Apartment 73.

N. Y. C., West End Ave. 848 (81st St.)—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished; ideal location. Schuyler 8943 mornings.

PHILADELPHIA, 4501 Chester Ave.—Apartments, detached, corner house, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath. General Electric refrigeration. Telephone Baring 0324.

APARTMENTS WANTED

CONVENIENT to Harvard Square, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, furnished or unfurnished; about Nov. 1; reasonable; good location; electrical refrigeration, steam heat. P. O. Box 235, Astor Station, Boston.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

DECORATIVE tables, chairs, trays, etc., help to make the home beautiful and comfortable; learn how to do these things; class forming; orders filled. PEGGY PAINT SHOP, 1398 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1929 ADVANCED SIX NASH COACH—Perfect condition; original paint and tires; must sell at once; no reasonable offer refused; terms. B-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

PARTY being organized to motor to Jacksonville, St. Petersburg, Miami, Florida, leaving about Oct. 23; reasonable rates. BRADLEY, 44 Nichols St., Everett 1117 (Mass.).

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
298 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rec. 501 Cort. 2363

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE G. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 292 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2090.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J., 21 Marshall Street
Competent colored help on short notice.
MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress
Telephone MARKET 3-4113

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

MUSIC student will receive piano instruction and complete musical training in exchange for clerical work. Phone Rhinelander 4406 between 10-2 p. m. except Saturdays.

FURNITURE

CUSTOM BUILT
Colonial Reproductions
in Mahogany and Maple
Bedroom, Dining Room and Living Room

Solid Mahogany Four-Post Beds.....29.50
All Mahogany Gov. Winthrop Desk.....69.50
Solid Mahogany Lowboy.....47.50
Complete line of upholstered furniture, hair filled, made in our own shop. Large variety of covers to select from.

HAYWARD FURNITURE CO.
8 HAYWARD PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
or Washington St., near Essex

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 8 East 33d (New York City).

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED chambermaid, German or Swedish preferred; 2 in family. Powell St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Aspinwall 4762.

DRESSMAKING—Only those accustomed to fine work; good position for capable waist hands. LILLIAN CHAPMAN, 39 West 56th N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY, 10 Fraser Ave.—Cheerful rest home, experienced care if needed; desirable suburban location; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; New Jersey State License. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgswd. 502.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; also maternity cases. MRS. ELIZABETH GEHR, Youngstown-Poland Rd., R. F. D. 4. Phone 500703.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

ATTRACTIVE furniture of six-room apartment must be sold; leaving country; no dealers; also new leopard coat. JACKSON, 415 West 115th St., New York City.

CUT PRICES ON
LINOLEUM
More than 100 patterns to select from. Genuine Armstrong and Sealex Inlaid and Battleship Linoleums. Patterns for any room, store or office. Expert layers at your service.
N. EDISON CO.
Now at 87 SUMMER STREET
2nd Floor Cor. Kingston
Est. 1895

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOME
Going south, will rent my home in Winchester, Mass., reasonable to right party. Tel. Winchester 1956.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and Run Our Own Storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL STREET, BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 34, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—One day weekly in well established practitioner's office in Little Bldg. E-82, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEWARK, N. J.—DESK SPACE for 1 tenant in quiet office with or without stenographic service. Apply J. G. BERGER, Engineer, 1833 Federal Trust Bldg.

NEW YORK CITY, 23 West 42nd, Room 739—Practitioner's office fully equipped, for rent evenings and three mornings. Call afternoons, Longacre 2365.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will rent attractive office part time. Room 1862, 11 West 42nd Street. Telephone Lackawanna 5145.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY
F. J. SWENSON
520 Audubon Avenue, New York City
TEL. WASHINGTON HEIGHTS 7415

PAYING GUESTS

Green Pastures Hotel
STAMFORD, CONN.
Boston Post Road across Darien Line
OPEN ALL YEAR
A home of charm and refinement for discriminating people. Atmosphere of private estate, with best home table. Open fires, sun porches, best service. Horseback riding, boating, fishing and skating in season. Dinners, Luncheons, Bridge Parties.
Fifty minutes to Grand Central Station; 24 express trains daily.
C. E. RAILING, *Manager*
Post Office Box 96, Stamford, Conn.
Booklet on request. Tel. Stamford 3-4749

PERMANENT or temporary guests; comfortable and attractive home on picturesque farm (117 acres) in Pocono Mts.; reasonable. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Delightful environment; splendid food; reasonable prices; references; Christian Scientists preferred. 1421 Mass. Ave. N. W.

PRINTING

200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, by-laws; church and lecture work; bookbinding; everything reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 19 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

Home Finding Service
Apartments rented. Insurance
LOUISE F. ESSIG
302 Renshaw Avenue EAST ORANGE, N. J.

HOUSE—Corner lot, hot water heat, good condition; suitable for large family; could easily be remodeled for two families. Apply 83 William St., Greenwich, Conn., or Greenwich brokers.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CRANFORD, N. J.—Quiet, homelike, beautiful location, for elderly lady or someone needing quiet. MRS. J. PETERSON, 339 Walnut Ave. Phone Cranford 1194-J.

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, New York City. Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

ROOMS TO LET
A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY

TRANSIENTS $3 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents, up; lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON—Front rooms, double and single, kitchen privileges; near church; visitors accommodated. Commonwealth 5991. 87 Gainsboro St., Suite 2.

BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1139 Boylston St.—Few desirable rooms available, permanent or transient guests; home privileges.

BOSTON, Belmont Hotel, 116 Huntington Avenue — Clean, pleasant rooms; transient and permanent.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Claflin Rd.—Lady's choice apartment; large, sunny room, next bath, shower; for refined business person. Asp. 0913.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large sunny room, steam heat, electricity; convenient transit; $8 weekly. Tel. Decatur 8524.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Two desirable rooms for women in modern apartment near Harvard Square; home privileges. Box C-89, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 87 No. Munn Ave.—Pleasant, light-housekeeping suite, first floor, private house; Christian Scientists preferred. Nassau 4-3177-W.

N. Y. C., 10 West 98th—Comfortable room near church; no other roomers. Call mornings-evenings; $8. Apartment 5. RIESEN.

PHILADELPHIA, 433 South 45th St.—Large sunny room for professional or business person. Call Baring 3130.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—District salesmen to sell an article with a five million dollar guarantee to factories and mills; sold on approval; large commissions paid you weekly. Write for territory, sample and order book without cost to you. An exceptional opportunity for the right man.
Address
G. A. HOSMER COMPANY
Division of Liquid Veneer Corp.
Box 954, Buffalo, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FINANCIAL writer of experience; currently with leading financial service; capable of analyzing securities; available Oct. 20. X-51, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C. Tel. Independence 080.

TENOR soloist desires church position in quartet or as soloist. Call Jackson 938-M. Write A. A. A., Jr., 193 Hamilton Ave., Lynn, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHILD'S NURSE, German, wishes position; references. Box L-29, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

COMPANION to elderly lady; will do light housework; or housemother in boys' or girls' school. Box M-93, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION by capable middle-aged woman, secretarial work, traveling, sewing; splendid housekeeper; years of experience; city or country. Box P-54, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Refined young lady desires position as stenographer; completed secretarial course at business college; filing experience; highest character reference. Phone Lehigh 3138-J.

TRAINED attendant (German) desires position of trust; over 10 years' experience; best references; loves children. Box H-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WOMAN of culture desires position as companion housekeeper with lady or elderly couple; location in or near Boston, New York, Philadelphia; references exchanged. B-77, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG, experienced woman wishes position as child's nurse or mother's helper; references. Write 222 Boulevard, Scarsdale, N. Y., or call Scarsdale 112.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CLARA M. KEOGH—Teacher of music; advanced educational methods; piano, rhythm, melody, harmony, original work. Fiskdale, Mass. Tel. 1084-1.

COURSES in corrective speech being offered by LEAH B. WHIDDEN, pupil of William Tilly; Columbia University; all types of defective speech and vocal difficulties intelligently handled. After 3 p. m. and evenings call at 2 Westland Avenue, Boston, Suite 27, or phone Back Bay 10348.

EXPERIENCED high school teacher offers tutoring in English, mathematics, Latin. University 2146 or Box H-92 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FRENCH GOVERNESS wishes position; good references. Box P-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO.
Humboldt 2-4793
26 MT. PLEASANT AVE., NEWARK, N. J.
DAILY SERVICE FROM NEWARK TO NEW YORK, BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND CITY. Daily Service to Trenton, N. J. and Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7557
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables. Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months $6.00

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ATLANTIC CITY

SCHWARTZ BROS. DEPARTMENT STORE
A GOOD STORE
Guarantee Trust Company
Finely equipped for the Settlement of Estates
Consult Our Trust Officer
Capital and Surplus—$1,400,000

KAUFMAN & WEINER
HARDWARE
and House Furnishings
Paint, Glass, Mechanics' Tools, Plumbing Supplies, Kitchen Utensils, Chinaware, Fishing Tackle, Guns and Ammunition. Sporting Goods.
THE NEW GILLETTE BLADES
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Wheeler Dining Room
Pacific and Illinois Avenues
One Block from Traymore Hotel
Known for Its Delicious Wholesome Food
They come back—so will you

BLOOMFIELD

Millinery and Gown Shop
GAGE Hats Featured
M. B. SCALES 54 Broad Street
Tel. Blfd. 2-6473 Bloomfield

CAMDEN

MEATS POULTRY
BUTTER EGGS CHEESE
If you are not already acquainted with this market, we are sure a visit or phone call will give you both satisfaction and pleasure.
Our market ranks among the best in Camden
QUALITY MEATS
Hempel's Meat Market
2806 Federal Street CAM. 6133

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN
(Continued)

HARPER METHOD
Lillian Boyer Ellis
214 Walt Whitman Hotel
Camden, N. J.
Tel. 2754-J or 5700

PERMANENT WAVE
Original and Exclusive Styles
Each wave personally supervised.
JOHN WISSINGER
419 MARKET ST. CAMDEN, N. J.

In the "Heart" of Camden—Broadway at Federal.
BAKER'S
Catering to those who want the finer things in life

LETTS & TUNSTALL
Fancy Fruit and Produce
Featuring MONARCH BRANDS
2606 FEDERAL ST. Camden 6133

ALBERT F. CROMWELL
REAL ESTATE
All Kinds of INSURANCE
3174 WESTFIELD AVE. Camden 4689

CURRAN SHOE STORE
110 Broadway 1007 Broadway
Women's ENNA JETTICK SHOES
TREADEASY SHOES
Also Men's and Children's Shoes

JANE ANDERSON
GOWNS and MILLINERY
Bell Phone Camden 2567
429 Cooper St., cor. Fifth, Camden, N. J.
Open Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings

The Store That Serves You Best by Saving You Most
BAKER-FLICK CO.
South Jersey's Great Department Store
MARKET STREET, NEAR THIRD
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

COLLINGSWOOD

Ace Cleaners and Dyers
Incorporated
Colgswd 2506
Only Cleaning Plant in Collingswood
Branch Store, Oaklyn, New Jersey
Ritz Cleaners and Dyers, Colgswd 59

CRESSKILL

Be Against Expert R. Jamieson Air-Craft Insurance *Insured Damage Advice*
ENG.—3-3033-W N. Y.—CORT. 7880

EAST ORANGE

FLORENCE McKIRGAN INN
Lunch 12-2 Dinner 5:30-8:00
SUNDAYS
Dinner 12:30-3:30, 5:30-8:00
Supper 5:30-8:00

Downyflake Shop
Delicious Doughnuts and Pastry
Hot Waffles served for light lunch
517 MAIN STREET

CHARLES T. HORNECKER
FLORIST
445 Central Ave. Tel. Orange 7361
At Burnet Street

SILVER
Individual Millinery
Hats Made to Order
11 NO. HARRISON ST.

The Special Order Shop
is introducing a full line of
FALL GOWNS, $29.50
213 MAIN STREET
Vanity Fair Hosiery and Underwear

ENGLEWOOD

Weaver Dry Goods Co.
47 E. PALISADE AVE. Tel. 3-5800
A featured group of New Fall Dresses. Travel Tweeds, Prints, Jerseys, Knitex, Flat Crepes and Silken Mixtures.
All Sizes at $18.00

GRACE FISHER SPECIALTY SHOP
Your individual type corset fitted to your personal requirement.
3 E. PALISADE AVE.
Phone 3-2188

SAY IT WITH FLOWERS
ART FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Members F. T. D. A.
GREENHOUSES: 216 Grand Avenue
Store Phone: Eng. 3-4384-5
Greenhouse Phone: Eng. 3-1833
39 PARK PLACE

EDITH KERR
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 4948
13 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
RUSSIAN TUNICS *NEW FROCKS* BOLERO JACKETS

Interior Decoration in All Branches
43 PARK PLACE
Phone Engle 3-0420

HACKENSACK

J. B. STRAEHLA
DISTRIBUTOR OF
FIRESTONE
PASSENGER CAR and TRUCK TIRES
SOLID and PNEUMATIC
207 Hudson St., Hackensack Tel. Hack. 2-1051

HOBOKEN

COLUMBIA TRUST CO.
14th and Washington Street
HOBOKEN, N. J.
SOUND PRINCIPLES COURTEOUS SERVICE
Open Your Account With Us

HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
84 NEWARK STREET
Open Monday 8:00 p. m. Open Saturday 10:00
Other evenings 8:30 p. m.

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

Pied Piper Shoes
For Children
IRVEN JOSEPH
Scientific Shoe Fitting
296 CENTRAL AVENUE

Phone Bergen 3-0559
Graydon Battery Service
Authorized Dealer for
R. C. A.—Atwater Kent—
Fada Radio Sets
22 Bergen Ave. *Prest-o-Lite Batteries*

JESSIE T. MITCHELL
DRESS SHOP
708 Bergen Avenue Tel. Del. 3-2071
Gowns for Street and Afternoon Wear. Sports Apparel
Propper-McCallum Hosiery Lingerie

THE JERSEY REVIEW
GOOD PRINTING
MORTIMER C. GADDIS, Prop.
(Established 1910)
188 Beacon Avenue, near Summit Avenue
Church Work a Specialty
Mail Orders Filled

Central Jewelry Store
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
390 Central Ave., next to Ritz Theatre

LOUIS BREY
Hardware—Paints—Oils
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT
Advertised in
The Christian Science Monitor
264 Central Ave. Opposite Sherman Pl.

DIAMONDS WATCHES
F. B. SCHROEDER
JEWELER and WATCHMAKER
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Clock Repairing a Specialty
455 Central Ave. Tel. Webster 5443
Delivery

Miss SCHAEFER
HAIRDRESSING
PERMANENT WAVING
All Kinds of Hair Work
662 BERGEN AVE. Tel. Delaware 3-9147

Metropolitan Hardware Co.
722 BERGEN AVE. Tel. Bergen 3-10101
HOUSE CLEANING TIME
Complete line of House Furnishings
Agent for
Westinghouse Electrical Appliances

Established 17 years
Charles Rosenbaum Co.
Finest Upholstering Shop in N. J.
Living Room Furniture Custom-made
Always on Display
Upholstering, Repairing, Draperies, Slip Covers
Mattresses and Polishing
725 BERGEN AVE. Phone Ber. 3, 3831

MONTCLAIR

WITTROCK'S
Home-Made Candies, Aplets and Salted Nut Meats
Mail Orders Filled
Try Our Famous Assorted Chocolates, $1 lb.
Our Tea Room Cannot Be Excelled.
Luncheons and Dinners Served.
TWO STORES
12 Church St., Montclair. Tel. Montclair 2260
262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair. Montclair 0444

LA PETITE MAISON
Formal and informal gowns for daytime and evening.
MRS. CHARLES A. BILL
25 FRANKLIN PLACE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 3-2377

Marilynn Sweets
Candies made and nuts roasted daily in the Marilynn Kitchen. Unusual containers. Jack Horner pies and small bridge candies. Party favors designed to order.
27 SOU

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

The HARPER METHOD SHOP

EDNA FIDLER
Room 308, Penn Trust Bldg.,
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Telephone 8338

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Finger Waving, Marcelling, Manicuring, Facials, Permanent Waving

ARDMORE

Ye Ladye Shoppe
LINGERIE, GIRDLES *and* HOSIERY
4 ARDMORE ARCADE
Free Parking Space in Arcade Garage

BETHLEHEM

G. R. KINNEY & Co., Inc.
EDUCATOR SHOES
549 MAIN STREET

BUSH & BULL CORPORATION
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Loans $100 to $300
Friendly, confidential service. No endorsers. As long as 20 months to repay. Lower rate saves you nearly one-third
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B. F. Sieger
The ONLY JEWELER on the PIKE
1326 TURNPIKE, ERIE, PA.
WHAT WE SAY IT IS, IT IS

MEATS
Choice Cuts Our Specialty
BUTTER and EGGS
(We Deliver)
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Our Annual Fur Review
to be staged soon. Watch Erie papers for the announcement.

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SHOES—HOSIERY—FURS
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"We make our own candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us. Leave your order at
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COAL — COKE
We feel the best is none too good for our customers. This is the time to put in your supply of coal.
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704 State St., Erie, Penn.
For Remembrance Send YOUR Mother Flowers

MAYER PERFECT AMERICAN DIAMONDS WATCHES
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
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Visit the
GORGAS
Soda Fountains
THE GEORGE A. GORGAS STORES
At 16 and 1306 North Third Street and the Kline Building

GEORGE N. BARNES
Second at State Street
"CANADA DRY"
Pale Ginger Ale

Cantilever Shoe Shop
217 NORTH SECOND STREET

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Suits and Overcoats
One Price—$23.00—No Higher
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Charcoal Grilled Steak and Chop Dinners, $1.00
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Shoe Repairing

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It Pleases Us to Please You
BELLEVUE GARMENT SHOPPE
Exclusive Models at Popular Prices
615 LINCOLN AVENUE
Adjoining Y. M. C. A. grounds
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ELIZABETH RHEA, Proprietress

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No farther away than your telephone—
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Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
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"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

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Expert Finger Waving
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A Department Store for 68 Years
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IF YOU have not a cent laid up, it is still not too late.
SYSTEM and PERSISTENCE in saving will do a lot for you yet—if you begin at once.
THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY
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"The Best Place to Market After All"
MONARCH COCOA
MONARCH CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE
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MONARCH RED RASPBERRIES FOR ICE
"OUR OWN" BRAND MAYONNAISE

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HEINZ' 57 Varieties
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We create a design especially for you.
Crepe de Chine Glove Silk and Rayon Underwear.
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Unusual Christmas Cards.
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Dresses, Hats, Bags, Novelties
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IMPORTED CHINESE SILK
LINGERIE AND NEGLIGEES
That are unusual, including Gowns, Slips and Pajamas. Rayon Undergarments and Full-Fashioned Silk Hosiery.
Mornings only, other times by appointment.
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Known for Quality Coal and Dependable Service
LANSDOWNE ICE and COAL COMPANY
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FURNITURE—DRAPERIES
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Open evenings. Park at our door.

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QUALITY and SERVICE
We have in stock many nationally advertised products
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HOME-MADE
MAYONNAISE and POTATO SALAD
Try Our Edge Hill Butter and Eggs
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Member of Eastern Trade and Travel

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Sales *RADIO* *Service*
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Bell Phone, Boulevard 197
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Rear of Theatre
Shoes Called For and Delivered

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OPPOSITE 69TH ST. THEATRE
At 7012 Garrett Road, Upper Darby, Pa.
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Lingerie—Hosiery—Bags—Jewelry

Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Chocolates 80c lb; Caramels 60c lb
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TERMINAL MEAT MARKET
PRIME MEATS
Fresh dressed poultry.
Delivery service call Blvd. 626
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FRUIT and PRODUCE
7054 GARRETT ROAD
Special attention to telephone orders

Enjoy Good Sea Food Every Day at
SCHUSSLER'S
SEA FOOD INN
Chicken and Waffles Sundays
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Showing of Women's, Misses' Individual Dresses
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Men's Wear of Distinction
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Catering to ladies who are particular
Beauty Culture in all its branches
Clearbrook 1874

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Offer their different plans of service for each family budget
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SUN PROOF PAINTS
PITCAIRN VARNISHES
Chas. W. Walmer Hardware Co.
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CLOTHING FURNISHINGS
HATS SHOES
Men's and Boys' Wear Exclusively
WOOD AT SOUTH, Wilkinsburg, Pa

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Penn Ave. and Wood St.
"The Outstanding Bank in Wilkinsburg"

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And the very best supplies
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Three Stores for Your Convenience
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Shoes and Hosiery
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
913-920 Wood Street

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OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH
York County National Bank
12 East Market Street, York, Pa.
We specialize in the Settlement of Estates

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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GLASGOW—Business man desires agencies for men's & women's wear, hosiery, drapery. "X-6," c/o Miss Gibb, 152 Renfrew St.

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GLASGOW—Private hotel & board residence. 17 Belhaven Terrace, W 2 Terms moderate; cars & buses to door Tel. Western 728.

MORECAMBE-KINGSTON HOUSE, 52 Regent Rd.—Public & private apartments, near sea & tennis; recommended MRS. OLDHAM.

SOUTHPORT—Misses Coldwell, Rosedale, 11 Talbot St., superior apartments or board residence. Phone 3418.

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BLACKPOOL — Sunnyside Boarding Establishment; excellent cuisine; electric light, hot & cold water; private sitting room, terms on application. MRS. EMMETT, Sunnyside, Derby Road N. S.

LIVERPOOL. Antrim Private Hotel
73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY, 'Phone 5239

LONDON, HYDE PARK. 72 Oxford Terrace, W. 2—High-class guest house for ladies; terms 30/- per week with board; or bed and breakfast, terms arranged. Phone Paddington 7732.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — The Regent private residential hotel; superior board residence, electric lighting, central heating; garage, large garden. 55, 57 & 59, Osborne Road. Telephone Jesmond 906.

SOUTHPORT, Normanhurst, Lord St. West—Near Christian Science church; home comforts; gas fires; garage near. Phone 5487I1.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

DUMBARTONSHIRE—Lady experienced with children would like care of child, school age or under, comfortable home, large garden; schools convenient distance; references given. Box M-364, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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SOUTHPORT, 4, Westminster Chambers, 106, Lord St.—The Misses Bostwick—Spirella Corset Parlours. Phone 60440.

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Cumberland House Hotel
Telephone Kensington 7630. 51 and 53 Earl's Court Sq., South Kensington, London, S. W. 5.
Pleasantly situated; comfort, convenience, good food; bed and breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6; special residential terms from 2½ gns. Also at Sandyknowe Hall, Bournemouth; English chef; billiards; gas fires.
Write for Illustrated Tariff

LAKELAND — Beautiful Buttermere. Ideal holiday resort. Victoria Hotel excellently modernised unlicensed. Proprietor also finds farms etc. for applicants.

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A GUARANTEE WITH EVERY PURCHASE!
IRWINS
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT
Phone 2076 Birkenhead

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59 Woodchurch Lane, Prenton
Permanent Waving, Manicure, Marcel Waving, Shingling, etc.
Coty Preparations
Fully qualified assistants

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THE IDEAL WINTER COAT
The "EDDICOAT"
(Registered No. 511415)
29/11 Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Our latest production, warm and cosy. Guaranteed waterproof.
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FRUITERER
GREENGROCER
108 NORTHGATE STREET
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FRODSHAM ST., CHESTER.

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KENDAL'S UMBRELLAS
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4 Piccadilly, HANLEY
and Branches in all large towns.

Francison Portable Gramophone
the little fellow with a wonderful voice. Plays with lid closed, fitted with volume control, also patent starting and stopping device. £3.
Francis and Sons
15 & 17 S. MICHAELS ROW, CHESTER
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FOR QUALITY AND VALUE
IRWINS
GROCERIES & Provisions
40, Church St RUNCORN

STOCKPORT

P. RUSCOE
HOSIERY & GLOVE
ESTABLISHMENT
LADIES' *and* CHILDREN'S
UNDERCLOTHING
53 PRINCES STREET

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IRWINS
GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!
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"Happy Days" Baby Wear.
"KUMFY" AGENTS
Children's Wear
Outfitters to Sherbrook School
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HOSIERY,
UNDIES
JOHN ROE & CO.
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Fine Selection at
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BULB IMPORTERS. Maret Place, Derby

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BEMROSE
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Agent for "K," "Lotus & Delta" Footwear. Personal attention.

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Paint, Oil, Varnish, Brushes, and All Spring Cleaning Requisites
Wall Papers Newest Designs

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY
(Continued)

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CORSET SPECIALIST
SPENCER CORSETS DESIGNED *INDIVIDUALLY*
53, The Wardwick, Derby

DURHAM

DARLINGTON

SAXONE
British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes
23 High Row

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DOUGLAS

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KENDALL'S UMBRELLAS
19 Strand St., DOUGLAS
and Branches in all large towns.

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The Oldest Establishment in Westmorland
C. & R. PENNINGTON
FAMILY GROCER, etc.
KENDAL, Westmorland
Courtesy—Service—Value Guaranteed
We stock Postum & Riddex
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VERNON DEAN
GROCER
86 AVENUE PARADE
Large or small Orders delivered weekly.
Special Soap for hard water 4½d. lb.
Postcard or call will receive prompt attention.

The Finest British and American FOOTWEAR Scientifically fitted.
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GENERAL CONTRACTOR JOINER, etc.
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MEAT PURVEYOR
MILD HOME-CURED BACON
PLAIN or SMOKED
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Orders promptly attended to

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EXCLUSIVE MILLINERS
Moderate Charges
BANK STREET, ACCRINGTON

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General Drapers
New Autumn Fashion Display
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ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL FRUITERER
Also OYSTER BAR
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BLACKPOOL

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British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes
22 Church St., 27 Clifton St.
Also at St. Annes

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LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
19 Queen St. Tel. 1206

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KENDALL'S UMBRELLAS
13 Clifton St., BLACKPOOL
173 Lord St. and Leyland Arcade, SOUTHPORT
and Branches in all large towns.

Miss F. L. Spring
DRESSMAKER, COSTUMIER, MILLINER
Specialises in Furs.
Aquatite Waterproofs.
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Agents for Alberto Aders Spices

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Departments for Stationery, Fountain Pens, Arts and Crafts, School Requisites, Kindergarten occupations, Plasticine. Catalogues on application. Enquiries carefully answered.
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GOWN SPECIALIST
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Phone Bank 911

Phone Wavertree 1035
Mrs. NORA HUDSON
Ladies' Gowns, Knitwear, Lingerie, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Knitting Wools, Fancy Work, Babies' Knitwear, etc.
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LANCASHIRE

LIVERPOOL
(Continued)

GEORGE HENRY LEE AND COMPANY LIMITED
Quality for Quality
Liverpool's Lowest Prices—Always
LIVERPOOL

FOR GUARANTEED GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!
IRWINS
180 BRANCHES IN THE DISTRICT
We sell Yorkshire Relish, Peek Frean's Biscuits, Goddard's Plate Powder and most other well-advertised proprietary lines.

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FIRST FOR FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNITURE, *and* FURNISHINGS
OWEN OWEN Ltd.
CLAYTON SQUARE, LIVERPOOL

BON MARCHÉ
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THE STORE OF FINE QUALITIES AND MODERATE PRICES

WOOLLRIGHT & Co. Ltd.
have made a "SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF OUTSIZE GOWNS" etc. for the "YOUNG FULL FIGURE" as well as for the "MATRON"
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Extensive Galleries displaying everything in GLASS AND CHINA,
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Invite Connoisseurs and Collectors to inspect their stock of OLD ENGLISH SILVER, Bric-a-brac, quaint things, jewelry, etc.
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One of the Leading Fashion Houses for Ladies' Tailor-Mades
Practical Furriers Tel. Royal 459

J. COLLINSON & CO.
34 & 36 BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL
Phone 2618 Royal
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
(Agents for Cantilever Shoes)

Genuine Antiques
and Beautiful Reproductions
Moderate Prices. Inspection Invited
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2-3-4 Slater Street Bold Street
LIVERPOOL Telephone Royal 5890

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New Branch
16 Sea View Road, Wallasey

MILLINERY—GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
HOSIERY—KNITWEAR
25 Basnett St., LIVERPOOL Royal 2134

HENSHAW BROS.
58 Russell St. Tele. Royal 2290
PLUMBERS DECORATORS

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PRINTERS
STATIONERS. BOOKBINDERS. Etc.
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Telephone Bank 4507

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Shop at IRWINS 75, CLIFTON ST., & 22, THE SQUARE, LYTHAM ST. ANNES.
FOODSTUFFS OF GUARANTEED RELIABILITY

J. COLLINSON & CO.
53 The Square, St. Annes-on-the-Sea
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive
FOOTWEAR
Tel. 328 St. Annes *Agents for Cantilever shoes*

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HIGH CLASS GROCERS
Try Our Own Boiled Ham
All orders receive prompt attention.
14 St. Albans Road
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Phone 556

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Authorised Gas & Water Fitters
Property Repairers
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Paints, Distempers, Hardware, etc.

LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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QUICKS
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City Depot: Peter St. City 0086 & 7972

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: DINAH MARIA MULOCK.

Where: England.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An English authoress, whose best-known work is "John Halifax, Gentleman." She was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, where her father was a clergyman. In spite of somewhat difficult circumstances, she acquired a good education and was soon attracted to the vocation of a writer. In London in 1846, she began to make friends in the literary world through her early stories for children. A start having been made, her writing was prolific: now she had finished a fairy tale, now a short story or a poem, again a more sober contribution to a periodical, still again a novel of the period—three volumes long.

Public approval came naturally and without effort on the part of the author. As an accepted and admired writer, Miss Mulock dwelt in her Hampstead cottage, from which she commanded a little literary and social group. Charm was hers as well as talent, for she was simple and friendly and loyal. Whatever she did was with real feeling. In 1857 appeared "John Halifax, Gentleman," which, among works by the hand of women writers of that period, still shines forth supreme—a "very noble presentation of the highest ideal of English middle-class life" in the nineteenth century.

Its publication marked the highest point of her career. Later novels, though praiseworthy and widely read, did not possess the lasting qualities of "John Halifax." Toward the latter years she tended to become a trifle didactic; yet for one final period she did recover her grasp on the fanciful tale and she collected her poems into a volume. No genius, perhaps, yet Miss Mulock lives as a writer and a woman unfailingly tender, true, sincere. In 1864 she was married to a Mr. Craik, partner in the publishing firm of Macmillan & Co.; but the world persists in remembering her as Miss Mulock.

Brevities

Detroit News: No report is in yet on the motorist who attempted to fatten up his midget motorcar on a heavy grade of oil.

Ohio State Journal: About all the geography they need in schools nowadays is how to read a road map.

A Quotation for Today

ON THE denial of self is the beginning of all that is truly noble and generous.—CARLYLE.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Animal Puzzle:
Nail, clip, comb, link (lion).
Swan, book, pail, raft (wolf).

A Word a Day

Compass

This word is perhaps more familiar to us as a noun than as a verb. As a noun its principal use is to designate either the draftsman's device for drawing a circle, or the engineer's apparatus for discovering direction. As a verb, however, we may employ it in three senses: "to go about or entirely around," as "Ye shall compass the city seven times" (Joshua 6: 4); "to inclose on all sides, to surround," as, "Mercy shall compass him about" (Psalms 32: 10); and "to get within one's power, hence, to bring about, accomplish," as "He endeavored to compass the destruction of sin."

The word comes to us from the late Latin *compassare*, "to measure a circumference," compounded of *cum*, "together," and *passus*, "a step," but which later took on the additional meaning of "a way, route"; whence the noun *compassus*, "a route that comes together, or joins itself."

Com'-pass is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled kum'-pas, in which the *u* is as in *up*, *a* as in *sofa*.

"For thou, Lord, wilt bless the righteous; with favor wilt thou compass him as with a shield" (Psalms 5: 12).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

In Lighter Vein

Nothing

Student (leaving college): "Goodby, sir. I want to thank you for all I have learned from you."

Professor: "Don't mention it—it's nothing at all."—*Legion Weekly.*

A Soft Job

"What was your last occupation?"

"An umbrella mender in the middle West this summer."

Distance Lends Enchantment

Mrs. Gushing: "My daughter has wonderful musical talent. Where would you suggest sending her for voice culture?"

Mrs. Gnashing (new neighbor across the hall, speaking very quickly): "Oh, by all means, send her abroad!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dutch Hospitality

The Hague, Holland

THE world assumes that when an American goes to Europe he is a pleasure-seeking tourist and needs only to follow his own inclinations to be happy. This is not always the truth.

An American woman arrived in Europe with a heavy problem that seemed to have no solution. The day she came into The Hague her heart was heavy and she felt very lonely. As the day was Sunday, she felt sure she would find help by attending church, and she went early.

There were only a few persons ahead of her and she was ushered to a seat beside a very pleasing Dutch lady who spoke to her in English, and extended a most loving welcome.

At the close of the service the American was introduced to many workers, and their hospitality was most gracious. Then her new friend insisted that she should be her guest for the rest of the day. On her way home the little Dutch lady drove through many residential streets, explaining the beauty of the Dutch homes. She said:

"I suppose all Americans long to see a real Dutch home, but they so seldom do. You shall see mine. When I was in Boston a year ago, I was so splendidly entertained, everybody seemed to go out of his or her way to show me around, to give me appointments that brought me so near to the heart of things that I resolved then that I would invite every American that came to my church to partake of Dutch hospitality.

The Children's Corner

The Little Parade

BOSTON was having a Big Parade. Thousands of men and hundreds of bands. Flags gayly waving. Tens of thousands of men and women and boys and girls lining the streets, packed into wooden stands or leaning from windows. Boston Common was deserted as far as human beings were concerned. But Boston Commoners were having their own parade.

It all was the idea of Mr. Scroggins. "Why should we watch other people march?" said he to Fib, the sparrow chieftain and Florrie, the prominent pigeon. "Why shouldn't we use the same music to have a parade of our own?" Fib seized upon the suggestion eagerly and flew from place to place summoning all the citizens of the Common, and, yes, of the Public Garden too, for an occasion such as a parade makes the dividing line between Garden and Common just an imaginary thing.

So here was the Little Parade forming. Far off from Beacon Street came the stirring music of a band—"Ta tara tantara tantara!"—quick-stepping music of drum and horn. Massed in front of the band stand were the Commoners—clusters of pigeons, flocks of sparrows, bushy tailed squirrels, stately swans from the Public Garden with their long necks arched proudly, brown ducks from the Garden lake, not to mention such well-known Commoners as the Squiffletrees, Araminta, the first robin, and distinguished visitors from the Garden—John Boom the frog, Levi the orphan turtle. The far-heard music stirred up the crowd. Wings fluttered. Voices twittered and squeaked.

"When does our parade start?" said Fib, flying up to Mr. Scroggins who stood by himself twirling his little cane and moving his feet restlessly up and down.

Scroggins whirled around and threw the surging crowd a commanding look. "'TENSHUN!" he called in his bravest, loudest voice.

"Hooray! Hooray! Scroggins!" shouted the Commoners. A fat pigeon whispered to a tiny sparrow: "What does he mean, 'Tenshun'?"

"Sh-h-h!" said the tiny sparrow. "Listen!"

Scroggins was speaking. He moved his lips and strained his voice for several minutes before the tumult died down enough for him to be heard.

"I will lead the parade," he was heard finally to say.

Another great clamor of Hoorays broke out. When it simmered a bit, Scroggins cleared his voice again. "After me will come Neck and Crop, the swans. Then will come an escort of squirrels. Next Araminta and the robins. Then will come pigeons, then squirrels, then sparrows, then more pigeons, then more sparrows, then more squirrels, then the ducks, then anybody that has been left out." He turned on his heel smartly, pointed upward with his cane, twirled it skillfully in his paw—"FORWARD MARCH!" he cried.

"'Tenshun!" Called Mr. Scroggins in His Loudest, Bravest Voice.

The Little Parade was on.

The music from the bands in the Big Parade swelled across the Common and every Little Parader just couldn't help fluttering wings, patting feet against turf and swinging into line. Away they went. At the head stepped Scroggins, feet rising high from the ground, cane twirling.

Every once in a while the sparrows would leave the ground and fly. The pigeons then would wing off. But all in all it was a gallant procession as it swept up the walks and down the walks and across the lawns. There was no lack of music from the Big Parade's bands and every Little Parader twittered and squeaked with excitement as the strains kept urging the company forward.

Suddenly Scroggins' cane stopped twirling, his hatband ceased waving gayly and his feet were still. "Halt!" he said.

"What's the matter?" came the cry from many throats.

"Where's Levi, the orphan turtle?" said Scroggins.

From behind a tree came the little turtle and crawled slowly toward the Parade.

"Here I am, Mr. Scroggins," came Levi's tiny voice. "I've been watching. Someone has to watch, or it wouldn't be a parade, would it?"

Great cheers greeted the little turtle's speech, and the Little Parade swept on, every Parader feeling that it was indeed a real parade, since it had an audience as well as marchers.

Hidden Animal Puzzle

Now That Their Storehouses Are Filled, the Animals Are Rushing to Market With the Left-Over Supplies. See if You Can Find Reddy Fox.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1930 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
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EDITORIALS

The New Economics in Action

WITH the American Federation of Labor, meeting in Boston, and the National Association of Manufacturers, in convention in New York, joining in hopeful estimates of business conditions, the man in the street can take heart. While recognizing a measure of existing slackness and emphasizing the need for efforts to overcome it, both bodies report a preponderance of encouraging factors.

Thus a survey made for the national labor organization shows that Labor is far better off than it is accustomed to being in times of depression. For instance, it discloses that in 1921 there were twenty-four times as many wage reductions as there have been in 1930, and that in 1924, when there was merely a slight recession in business, five times as many workers were affected by wage cuts as have been this year.

Those are notable figures. They reflect a new and a revolutionary concept of economics. They measure the remarkable acceptance of the doctrine of high wages in the United States. And, as President Hoover said in his address to the federation's convention:

> It is as far apart as the two poles from the teachings of the economists of 100 years ago, who took it for granted that the well-being of the worker could be purchased only at the expense of the well-being of the employer or some other group in the community, and further that wages could never rise above subsistence or the number of workers would so increase as to pull the weaker back into the cesspool of poverty.

Naturally it was not difficult for Labor to accept this doctrine which holds that high wages are necessary to maintain a high standard of purchasing power—the motive power of business—since when workers have no money business has no buyers. But it was less to be expected that employers would recognize the potency of such reasoning. And there is still the difficulty that the firm which keeps its wages up is usually supplying its employees with purchasing power to buy from other producers, not from itself. Only as other companies do the same will it benefit. The endeavor to maintain high wage scales must be coöperative. But the data in question show a most encouraging acceptance of the responsibility to coöperate.

The labor federation's report emphasizes this consideration when it estimates that during the first half of 1930 the reservoir of purchasing power in the United States was $1,200,000,000 short—the amount of wages which would have been earned normally by workers who were this year unemployed. The extent to which employers have recognized the value of the high-wage doctrine is gauged not alone by the widespread effort to maintain wages. It is also shown by the prominence the manufacturers' association gives to firm wage scales in its compilation of favorable factors in the business outlook.

President Hoover has himself led in the promulgation of this doctrine and in practical endeavors to "cushion" the depression by keeping wages up and by promoting governmental and corporation construction programs to supply work.

These measures have helped, but they have not furnished a complete solution. Further stabilizing efforts are imperative if unemployment and business slackness—they are concomitants—are to be conquered. In his speech to the labor federation, Mr. Hoover said: "No one would invite either war or business depression, but from them may come some new inspirations." What is needed now is the fullest winnowing of inspirations for a sounder and more humane business structure from the present situation.

1930 Rediscovers Hazlitt

THE centenary of William Hazlitt has been a notable success. The chief English and many American papers have carried leading articles about him, and he has come in for far more compliments from the journalists of 1930 than he ever got from their forerunners of a hundred years ago.

The reviewers of the early days of the Quarterly and Blackwood's were a sturdy race who were not afraid to use the literary bludgeon and the battering ram on authors who took the wrong side in politics. They liked Hazlitt no better than they liked Byron, or Shelley, or Wordsworth, so that the Quarterly was being comparatively mild when it suggested that his knowledge of the English language was about equal to his knowledge of Shakespeare and the quality of his understanding. The criticisms of that time were certainly unfair, and it did not take the world a whole century to find it out. "We are mighty fine fellows nowadays," said Stevenson, "but we cannot write like Hazlitt."

Hazlitt did good work in many fields—as a painter, as a journalist, as a dramatic critic, but principally as an essayist. Great essays had been written in English before Hazlitt, greater essays were being written by his contemporaries than he could produce. But he introduced into this form of literature a vigor and robustness of character, a manly delight in the rougher diversions of the people, that are peculiarly English, and which the English essay, perhaps because of its achievements in other lines, had hitherto lacked. His essays are thus more characteristically English than those of any other writer.

They contrast most forcibly with the delicate humor and pathos of his friend Lamb. There was indeed nothing delicate about Hazlitt. He is probably the only major English writer who can be imagined addressing his future wife with rapture on the prospect of dining "with her on a boiled scrag-end of mutton and hot potatoes." The same vigorous temper enlivens all his writings. It is as evident in his exposure of "The Ignorance of the Learned" as in his praise of the professional fives player, Cavanagh.

Progress and the Silent Film

THE familiar axiom that it is right to look forward and wrong to look back—so popular in modern progressive times—contains some obvious elements of truth. It carries, one can imagine, the perennial approval of the early navigator who looked out of his window over the briny ocean, dreamed of new lands, sailed forth and sighted a whole new world. It is an invaluable precept to him who sets his hand to any worthy achievement. It embodies a sense of freedom, of liberation from fetters and fears that beset a more stagnant conception of life.

But to apply the maxim indiscriminately to all forms of human activity and thought may be a somewhat hazardous rule of navigation. A case in point comes in the reply which a London film connoisseur gives to a movement for resurrecting some of the best of the silent films. After regretfully admitting that the talkies have so far not made much appeal to a number of discerning picture-goers, this critic goes on to say:

> Preoccupation with the silent screen means that we are getting into a slipshod habit of looking back; dwelling on the pleasant past rather than working toward the difficult future; shutting ourselves in with the screen's successes, instead of helping the screen to escape from her failures; and looking back was never yet good for the health of an industry, or, for that matter, of an art.

Assuming that the screen, whatever it may be for the producer, is for the consumer very decidedly an art, and not an industry, the question is whether this popular maxim really applies to things artistic. Is the art of one century necessarily inferior to the art of the century following? Did Jubal, or whoever first blew a reed, raise fewer tears of rapture in his hearers than did Frederick the Great on his finished flute? Are Bach and Beethoven to be forgotten because Béla Bartók employs a new method of symphonic composition? Must one cease to look at Da Vinci's paintings because Cézanne colors his canvas in another fashion? Would it be advisable quietly to drop Shakespeare because realists like Maxim Gorki and Elmer Rice have adopted new styles in dramatic art?

On the other hand, the fact that Shakespeare is played lustily in almost every country in the world has not prevented enterprising young playwrights starting off for new dramatic worlds to conquer. The fact that every aspiring sculptor studies the Elgin marbles does not prevent an Epstein arousing conservative London with provocative novelties in the plastic art, and the fact that most poets read the lyric outpourings of Horace did not prevent Amy Lowell breaking into a new order of song. Why then should the perpetuation of some of the finest efforts of the silent screen stop the wheels of progress for the talkie, or for any other contrivance that mechano-artistic ingenuity is likely to unloose in our midst?

True art should express something of truth itself. And in so far as it does this it is not the property of any age. The present age, concentrating so large a proportion of its thought upon acquiring wealth and material possessions, can scarcely have more of a monopoly of artistic truth than some of its less preoccupied, more reflective predecessors. Indeed, the art of any age must develop itself alongside of the art from all preceding ages. If the talkie, therefore, is worthy to survive as a distinctive art, it will without difficulty meet the test of such conditions.

Sir George Henschel Arrives

THE spectacle of a man of eighty crossing the Atlantic to conduct a pair of symphony concerts stirs far less amazement today than it would have stirred fifty years ago, when Sir George Henschel made a similar voyage to become the first director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. In those days a man of fifty was regarded as rather venerable, a person to be deferred to. Nowadays, it occasions probably more comment if a man of seventy retires from business than if he continues active. People fear years less than they used to; regard them more as predicating wisdom than as evidence of decay.

Therefore, the arrival of Sir George Henschel in Boston to pick up, for the opening of the Boston Orchestra's fiftieth season, the baton which he laid down in 1884, after wielding it for the orchestra's first three seasons, has been the occasion of felicitation and satisfaction, rather than of surprise.

Americans have followed with warm interest the career of Sir George since he left their shores to resume his residence in England. They have observed with pleasure his successes as conductor, as composer, as teacher and as singer. As recently as a year or a little more ago, they were happy to hear that he was singing in public in London.

Boston is greeting the first conductor of its now famous orchestra with a warmth that is due not to wonderment, but to gratitude and affection.

Advertised and Unadvertised Speeds

READING automobile advertising, as one can hardly help doing, persons of a conservative and critical nature are no doubt sometimes struck by what seems an anomaly. It not infrequently happens that considerable stress is put upon the capability of the advertised chariot to move at a speed far in excess of what is legally permitted.

To be sure, the legal speed is something of a puzzle to motorists; it varies in different parts of the country, and whether or not an individual charioteer is exceeding the legal limit is often left to the discreet judgment of an observant policeman. Certainly in certain circumstances it is "unadvertised" speed the motorist wishes. But the anomaly seems to persist. The graphic representation of this car or that visibly splitting the atmosphere as it mounts a hill reminds the classicist of the ancient Roman saying that "in desire even speed is delay."

Very possibly, however, the conservative has somewhere read the considered reason of the manufacturers in calling attention to the potential speed of their product. The purchaser, it is pointed out, does not intend customarily to travel like a ray of light, but the known ability to attain great momentum gives him a reserve of power pleasant to possess when merely jogging along, and most useful perhaps in acceleration.

And now comes the Red Cross, supported by the United States Department of Agriculture, to justify great speed as a desirable quality in an automobile. The Red Cross points to the possibility of escaping tornadoes by moving swiftly at right angles to their courses. The endangered citizen cannot hastily transport his home, but, with a dependable automobile in the garage, he can speedily transport his family and the domestic pets. Nor will his speed be subject to official criticism, for the traffic policeman, if such there is in the neighborhood, will be going in the same direction and probably will not be lagging behind to check up the motorist's m. p. h.

The Sectionalism of the Wets

THE financial report of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, showing $583,790 spent in the last eight months, of which $160,000, in round numbers, was spent in the primary elections, merits analysis and explication. According to the New York Times, a friendly commentator, the report on receipts "showed that John J. Raskob, the du Ponts of Delaware, Richard T. Crane of Chicago and a few others are still carrying the main part of the expense." Main part, indeed! A total of $413,945 out of the entire $528,686 collected by the association during the three months covered by the report came from 649 members, and among this group eleven men including the du Ponts, Raskob, Arthur Curtis James and Edward S. Harkness contributed $226,700. The number of contributors of amounts less than $100 was 13,435.

The figures are of importance as showing how comparatively few of the citizens of this Republic of 122,000,000 people are interesting themselves in the effort to undermine the law and overthrow this portion of the Constitution. A single militant church denomination upholding prohibition exceeds in numbers tenfold this clamorous handful of wets.

The geographical distribution—or, rather, limitation—of these opponents of prohibition is no less significant. Among forty-three contributors listed in the Times as having contributed $1000 or more each, only four live in other than a tidewater state. The great and notoriously wet communities of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts are furnishing the society with its sinews of war. Even the contributions which came from Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago are credited to men recognized as part of the eastern social and business community.

Thirteen out of the forty-eight states of the Union can block any amendment to the Constitution. The association which seeks to amend it in the interest of liquor shows by its own report that it has but little standing outside of four or five states. The inference is obvious: the Eighteenth Amendment seems to be in the Constitution to stay.

In Quest of a Rich Haul

STAND by to flatten down the main sheet! Hard alee! An acre of storm-frayed canvas will fill away in the gale when the tars of Lunenberg and Gloucester, veterans of many a voyage to Georges and the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, bear away on a tack that leads to prize money and fame. The codfish and the halibut in the north Atlantic are going to have a holiday.

The quays of Gloucester are astir with preparations for an international fishermen's race between the Bluenose of Lunenberg and the Gloucester schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud in a series of two out of three for a trophy donated by Sir Thomas Lipton and prizes from Massachusetts amounting to $5000.

Gloucester is standing by, prepared to do its part in celebrating the Tercentenary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, whose emblem is the sacred codfish. And the crew of the Bluenose, pride of the Maritime Provinces, is ready to show that Luhenberg is still the home of the fastest fishing schooners in the north Atlantic.

The races will be sailed twice around a triangle, six miles on a side, close in toward Cape Ann, where watchers on the shore may readily follow the flight of the schooners in their quest for the prize catch of the year. The harder the wind blows, the more pleased will be these sons of the dory and the hand line. There is the best of good feeling between the rival crews, for after all a fishermen's race is mostly play for these toilers of the sea.

Editorial Notes

Instead of asking post office patrons to report incivilities of employees, the Postmaster in Chicago urges them to advise him of incidents of courtesy or unusual service. The workers are thus encouraged to give helpful and efficient service, and the incivilities are eliminated as a natural consequence. Letters from satisfied patrons show that this policy pays.

Predicting the end of bull fighting by 1980, a Madrid newspaper stressed the increasing cost of such performances at the Valencia Fair, but overlooked the more important fact that they always have been too expensive.

The number of passengers carried between St. Louis and Chicago by American Airways jumped from 2059 the first year to 7025 the second. Apparently, the number of those "going up" is going up.

It would be well for all motorists to slow down just for a moment and ponder the safety slogan adopted this year by many communities: "Honestly, now, what's your hurry?"

The native smoke signals of South Australia have, at least, one advantage—their messages not only are clearly understood by the natives, but they are noiseless.

And the knot-hole peeper of baseball days becomes the fence-hanger at the baby golf course.

China wants a new name for its money. Here is an opportunity to coin a name for a coin.

A World Tour in Review

By MARC T. GREENE

THE WESTERN OCEAN

I CONFESS to having been a little startled the other night when a young person in the liner's "winter garden" observed to me: "Such a life as yours, Mr. Greene, must be like one continual holiday. Just fancy! Three times around the world in seven years!"

It started a line of reflection. Not many of us, I am sure, would like to feel that we had done nothing for seven years but wander about on a "holiday." If we have any definite convictions as to the desirability of justifying our existence—and surely most of us have—we achieve happiness somewhat in the measure that we are able to persuade ourselves we are doing something more useful than mere play.

So, then, I wonder. Have I been living a "continual holiday?" It is a disturbing thought. True, my recent existence has contained the elements thereof. I have come and gone pretty much as I liked, seen most of the things and places that I used vaguely to dream about, with no expectation whatever that the dreams would ever be realized, done a great many of the things I always wanted to do. But if I have achieved no more than that, I feel that I am little more than a cheat.

* * *

Yet—and I repeat it, but in blushing self-defense—some imaginative and charitable individual wrote me the other day that I had "thrown a mantle of beauty over the world." Reading that, I stood for a moment on the heights with Keats and Shelley—but only for a moment! For it is not along that line that I have tried to work, being actively conscious of my limitations. No, the goal of my journalistic ambition is what I shall call "interpretation." That is to say, I have endeavored, and I hope to go on endeavoring, to tell different peoples a little of each other, if only a very little. And that brings me to the first of the conclusions I have reached in the course of this and my other world tours.

The great thing that the world needs is a better understanding among its component parts. I can see very clearly indeed—and the farther I go the clearer I see it—that every problem, every disagreement, every conflict is the result, at least indirectly, of misunderstanding. Clear away misunderstanding and you have done more to assure a lasting peace among men than a score of protocols, treaties and conferences can ever hope to achieve.

Not that all these are time wasted. By no means, for they are steps toward an identical goal. But the great thing—the greater thing—is that the "common people," as we call them, should know each other better. By that phrase I mean the masses, the great majority which can never hope to make the direct contacts that teach the fortunate few so much and that tear the veil from their eyes—sometimes so suddenly that the ensuing revelation comes with the dazzling shock of a direct flash of sunlight—until they see things as they are.

* * *

Let the great common people, in whom I have all the confidence that Lincoln had, just understand each other, and there will be no more wars, neither dissension nor distrust of any sort. But it must be an understanding that is all-inclusive and which regards neither color, race nor creed. How, then, is that to be accomplished but by the interpreter? And who so qualified as such interpreter as the international journalist, who has mingled with every people, observed the problems of every race, noted the trend of thought and the stumbling struggle onward toward the light from one end of the world to the other?

Scarcely any responsibility is greater than his. Like the familiar pronouncement of the cinema's "pictorial review," he "sees all and knows all," or at least he comes nearer to it than almost anyone else. More than others, then, is he able to make clear to the West the hopes and aims and problems of the East, to the North the friendly intent of the South. In doing this he can bring the nations, and the races, too, closer together; and in many outstanding instances he has done it, done it unmistakably and enduringly, promoting the good of his fellows, well and truly justifying his own existence.

Here in the Atlantic where there is excellent opportunity for reflection, I review my world tour, remember the comment of the young woman in the winter garden, and wonder if that is the way my activities appeal to many others. I shall not permit myself to believe that they do, for the thought would be saddening indeed.

* * *

The farther I have wandered the more I have become convinced of the necessity of correct interpretation, and I have striven to contribute my little to it. Interpretation is, in fact, the great need, that and some powerful unifying force which shall bring the world together in sympathetic and understanding coöperation for the greater good of the race. If the varying viewpoints, thought tendencies, hopes, aims and ideals of each nation can be made reasonably clear to the others, the world will have gone far toward developing that unifying force. That is why interpretation is so vital.

But there is more to interpret, even, than I have suggested. Not improbably, indeed, I have thus far neglected the most important thing of all, the religious convictions of the various peoples, East and West and North and South. Here, perhaps, has existed the greatest barrier of all to a friendlier feeling, especially between East and West. Noble efforts are being made to encompass that barrier; and the modern missionary, especially in the person of such as Stanley Jones, is in the forefront of the struggle.

The obstinate bigotry that of old made his labors unavailing is largely behind him. I venture to say that the last decade or so has seen him win to a firmer place in the consideration of the Asiatic than he had gained during all his previous years. He, too, sees that interpretation is the great need.

* * *

And that brings me to the other outstanding conviction resulting from 200,000 miles of world wandering. I have been asked sometimes if I could discern any possibility of the development of the unifying force, whose need I have stressed, about any of the present systems of thought, religious or otherwise; if I believed, that is to say, that there was something which all men, not only the West, but the East as well and all besides, could ultimately be persuaded to embrace with confidence in its ability to lead them into the light and to keep them at peace with each other.

I do see such a possibility and I do sincerely believe that "something" exists. The unifying force can be Christianity, and it can be nothing else. It is the world's great need, and I am not being so dogmatic as I sound when I say that. No, nor am I dealing in vague generalities, for I mean what Stanley Jones means when he says the Indian peoples are "receptive to the teaching of Jesus Christ, but not to what they understand by 'Western Christianity.'"

The distinction need not startle you, for surely every one of you has at some time or another considered it. The basic formula is a very simple one, but it holds the potency for becoming the greatest unifying force the world has ever known if applied to the needs of every man and nation in all its practical simplicity. And my conviction is that it may be made acceptable to all if offered in that simplicity.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Unto One of the Least of These"—

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At this time of year many people are leaving summer homes, and I am sorry to say that some of them give little or no thought to the dog or cat which has been their companion during their vacation. Thoughtlessness is the cause of much unnecessary cruelty to animals.

May we urge those who have had a cat or dog with them on their vacation to try to place the animal in a good home? If unable to find a home, they should get in touch with the Humane Society or Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The American Humane Association
Albany, N. Y. N. J. WALKER, General Manager.

The Menace of State-Sponsored Medicine

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in the Monitor of August 12 about the "National Institute of Health" created by the Ransdell bill, caught my eye, as I was an interested onlooker in Washington last spring when this and its companion bills for "health legislation" were before Congress.

While your editorial sounds a timely note of warning, I think it fails adequately to portray the inherent dangers in all of this class legislation predicated on the assumption that "health" and so-called "orthodox, regular medicine" are synonymous terms.

At least half—perhaps more—of the American population today are in revolt against such an assumption, since that percentage have forsaken the standards of the medically "orthodox and regular," upon the plaintive admission of the "regulars" themselves. And many of these medical dissenters do not stop with simply repudiating "regular" medicine as futile in maintaining health or controlling disease, but openly charge that some of it—such as vaccine-serum inoculation and vivisection, both animal and human—is harmful and conducive to disease.

Yet in the face of this popular defection from, and popular dissatisfaction with, allopathic methods, not only the Ransdell bill, carrying a $10,000,000 appropriation, all to be expended according to allopathic ideals; but the Jones-Parker bill, "for coördinating the activities and enlarging the powers of the United States Public Health Service"—also under the control and direction of "regular" medicine; and the Harris Cancer bill, giving federal aid to one set of cancer researchers to the exclusion of others equally qualified even within allopathic ranks—were railroaded through the last session of the Seventy-first Congress in its closing days and promptly received the President's signature.

This is the more noteworthy when we recall that two of those bills, after being rushed through both houses of a former Congress, were vetoed by President Coolidge in 1928 on the ground that they "gave a military status to persons supposed to be engaged in scientific research." And this was the judgment of a President who was perfectly "regular" and "orthodox" in his medical thinking!

Indeed, it is difficult to believe that anyone of average intelligence and fairness could read the provisions of these recently enacted "health" measures under the Hoover Administration, and fail to see in them the militarization of America's public health service, which is already completely dominated by the American Medical Association, and which is pledged to carry out its theories and concepts of health and disease, regardless of the dissentient views of millions of American taxpayers who must contribute to its upkeep.

In other words, there is in the United States the strange anomaly of a Government carefully providing in its organic law for absolute separation of church and state, yet wholly committed to the parallel and more ruinous policy of a complete union between medicine and state! Too bad the "Fathers of the Republic," who sensed so clearly the inherent danger of permitting the lawmaker to be influenced in his political conduct by his religious adviser, could not foresee the perhaps greater evil of allowing political action to be influenced by the family doctor!

For a great many persons are more concerned about their bodies than anything else, and are to that extent more obedient to the doctor than to the priest or parson. Likewise, the panicky state of thought in those who consult a doctor is not conducive to very clear reasoning about anything.

And now, augmented and with fresh impetus by the new "health legislation," the medico-political machine represented by the "A. M. A." is rapidly approaching the point where the nation will have "government of, by and for the medical politicians"—if it has not already reached that point! (MRS.) ANNIE RILEY HALE.

Altadena, Calif.

Russia and Christianity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A great many people, including clergymen, are worrying unnecessarily about the Russian nation's throwing its religion to the winds and putting the cathedrals to secular uses.

Just what religion is the country discarding? Christianity?

The present generation in the U. S. S. R. would not know true Christianity if it bumped into it on the street. What the nation has known for the most part has been the orthodoxy of Greek Catholic priests, who usually monopolized nearly everything in the way of real comfort at the expense of the masses.

Now, really, did these men represent real Christianity? How can the Russians throw away anything they don't have?

What happened in France in the eighteenth century has taken place in twentieth-century Russia. The Russian people have abolished the vestiges of the Greek Church, which the Tsars had bound up hand and foot with their imperial government, and used as a tool to hold down the masses. I have no doubt that before long we shall see a reversion to decent religion in Russia. All countries have at some time sought a God—all peoples want real religion.

Providence, R. I. WENDELL A. KAUFER.

"The Days Before Prohibition"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of August 27 there is a quotation from the Youngstown (O.) Vindicator, entitled "The Days Before Prohibition," that interested me very much.

I sold goods on the road in those days and Sundayed every three months in Youngstown for several years. I took an early train at Ashtabula, stopped at Warren, and went over to Niles and Gerard and into Youngstown Saturday afternoon. The counties around Mahoning were dry, while Mahoning with Youngstown was wet.

By the time I was ready to leave Gerard there was not standing room on the platform of any interurban car, although double the number of cars were always run on that afternoon. Saturday nights Youngstown was almost indescribable. Thousands now living can testify to this.

There were very few automobiles then as compared to now; hence by no means as many fatal accidents occurred as would happen under such horrible conditions now. In truth, Youngstown did much to make the State of Ohio dry before anybody seriously thought of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. LYMAN H. FORD.

Toledo, O.